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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. 1 NO. 245 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1913 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Dec.	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia	..	8000	.....	..
1914.					
3rd Jan.	Salsette	..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta	..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia	..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia	..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja	..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia	..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia	..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya	..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia	..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua	..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia	..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia	..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette	..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia	..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	3rd. Dec.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	19th. Dec.	30th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4926	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Indian Newspaper Co.,
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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
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BHAISHANKER NANABHAI Esq.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st, Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons. Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264-

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co., Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J BEGBIE. Secretary and Treasurer

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DUMRA 1695 Th. 18th Dec. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA 2184, Fri. 19th Dec. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 22nd Dec. 11 a.m. †I. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3148 tons, on Thursday, the 18th December, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	Thursday, 25th Dec.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 8th Jan.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 22nd ,,
†LINDULA	3358	,, 5th Feb.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa. Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
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16th December, 1913.

X'MAS 1913
Orders are now being Registered
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NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
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MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
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AND LIFT INSURANCES.
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INDIAN BRANCH:—
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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
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BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urina Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

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UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Outhorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes of

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" Schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of

43-1, Bowbazar Street, Majumdar Bros. & Co.
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents*

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

YULETIDE CLAIM.

From this day and to the end of December, there will be a Discount of 20 per cent. or

Rupees 2 in every 10
,, 4 ,, ,, 20
,, 10 ,, ,, 50
,, 20 ,, ,, 100

off all Marcks' Jewellery, Watches, Silver, Electroplate and Solid Cut Glass purchased for cash.

The largest stock of desirable and most welcome Christmas and New Year Gifts in Bomba marked in plain figures.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
Office:— **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**
Phone : 2352. Telegrams : "Baltic." 27

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LADIES SPORTS JACKETS. A select variety in Wool, Fleece or Silk in White and smart colours on show at

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Opposite Clock Tower.
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FRUIT!!! FRUIT!!!

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr. paid; it ("Chronicle named) TUKINA & Co., Market, Bombay. 336

WANTED

CHAUFFEUR wanted for Rover Car. Must be careful driver and able to do ordinary repairs.

Address E. R. DANGERFIELD, Jhansi.

EXPERT LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST (British) required immediately for the "Lalimli" Mills, Cawnpore, Commencing salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Subsequent promotion according to qualifications. Free furnished quarters and medical attendance. Apply by letter only with full particulars to

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN
MILLS Co., Ld.,...
Cawnpore.

WANTED a TYPIST and a GENERAL CLERK. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1028

WANTED at once for Officers' Mess, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt., Jhansi, a first class Cook.

Applications to P.M.C.

WANTED.—HALF TONE and line ETCHERS and a competent mounter. Good prospects. Apply stating terms to Box No. 161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED A GOOD CHILDREN'S NURSE in the moffussil. Good salary. Apply with terms testimonials and photo (which will be returned) to Box No. 160, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED European or Anglo-Indian GRADUATE MASTER, for European High School work, Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Doveton Protestant College.
Madras.

WANTED.—house-keeper is required for King George's Hospital. Pay Rs. 70 to 120 per mensem. Board allowance at Rs. 34 per mensem, washing and clothing allowance at Rs. 8 per mensem, quarters free.

Applications to be forwarded to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT of Nurses, Lucknow.

WANTED a TUTOR, male or female, Indian or European, to take charge of education and bringing up of young children, lodging free, salary up to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to

JWALA PRASADA, B.A.,
Executive Engineer,
Anupshahr Division G. C., Meerut.

WANTED for a Women's and Children's Mission Hospital in Trevandrum, Travancore, an Anglo-Indian Lady as ASST. SURGEON. Salary Rs. 90—100: House room provided and use of conveyance. Apply to

LADY SUPT., C.E.Z.M.S.,
Fern Hill,
Trevandrum.

REQUIRED on April 1st, 1914, a LADY DOCTOR, with University qualifications, as House Physician at the Cama Hospital; salary Rs. 200 p. m. with furnished quarters; appointment tenable for two years. Apply at once with testimonials,

FIRST PHYSICIAN,
Cama Hospital, Bombay.

CHRIST CHURCH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE post of 4th Asst. Mistress (Standard IV), will be vacant in January. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 in four years and furnished apartment.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHAPLAIN Jubbulpur.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, a qualified female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hindu or Mohammedan, salary Rs. 70 p. m. with free quarters.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Dera Ismail Khan.

WANTED—A Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Kurwai Dispensary, C. I., at Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 75 per month by Rs. 2 annual increment.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the AGENCY SURGEON in Bhopal, Sehore, C. I.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes App'y, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED a qualification SALUTRI for service in the Savantvadi State for one year. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to

H. HARRISON, Major,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

WANTED a Farrier, having knowledge of horses and their diseases, preferred. Salary Rs. 30 monthly to start with, rising to Rs. 40 in two years. Apply with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar:
13th November, 1913. 951

WANTED as soon as possible at the Colvin High School, Mahmudabad, District Sitapur, Graduate able to teach English, History etc. Application with attested copies of testimonials, stating previous experience, should be sent to the INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Lucknow. Salary Rs. 70 with provident fund benefits.

WANTED for the Station School, Ambala, from Feb. 1st, 1914, two trained and certificated Mistresses, one as Head Mistress on a salary of Rs. 110, and the other for Kindergarten and Standard I on a salary of Rs. 90.

In addition there are excellent Provident Funds inaugurated by Government.

Apply CHAPLAIN, Ambala.

WANTED competent MAN to take charge of Shift on Diesel Engine Driving Electrical Piant. Must have previous experience. Wages offered Rs. 100—150 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply with full information to

MANAGER,
Vizianagram Mining Co.,
Chipurupalle, Viz. District.

WANTED a HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Agency Engineer Kathiawar's Office. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Experienced and qualified persons only need apply. Applications, with particulars of qualifications, previous experience and age should reach the Undersigned before 31st December, 1913. The first six months' service will be on probation and will be confirmed on approval.

AGENCY ENGINEER,
Kathiawar, Rajkot.

WANTED—Two energetic and capable MEN for the Bombay Pinjrapole and its branches, Graduates preferred.

(1) For administering its finances, having thorough knowledge of Gujarati book-keeping.
(2) For general management especially supervision of animals, possessing organising abilities.

Apply

N. H. COOPER,
Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital, Parel.

WANTED—A FACTORY ASSISTANT for the Bhagalpur Central Jail on a pay of Rs. 170—10—220. None need apply who is not thoroughly trained in woollen weaving and has not sufficient experience in milling and finishing. Applications with copies of testimonials stating also age and nationality should be addressed to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi, Secretariat P. O., up to 31st December, 1913.

B. J. SINGH,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bihar and Orissa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CH. A. G. NIMAR, 13-3½ W.I.T.C., 8 years, ran prominently in good company a tPoona this year, one third and 2 fourths. Other performances see Calendar. Is now trained to stick and ball and playing in slow chukkers. Very promising, Rs. 1,600.

Capt. C. V. MARTIN, 29th Lancers,
Poona.

D. B. 10 bore PARADOX, H. and H., in case burns 8 drs. powder, Rs. 200.

D. B. h'less 16 bore Shot Gun, by C. Osborne, London, never used. Cost £20 in case. Rs. 175.

Side-saddle, 21½ inch., by Amplett and Fulford, Rs. 50.

Apply to Major J. R. DARLEY, 119th Infy., Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE a single cylinder four seated DARRACQ CAR with spare parts in good order, price Rs. 1,000. Apply D. S. MACKENZIE, 10, Cantonments, Jubbulpore.

FOXHOUND FOR SALE 3 couple entered bitches, 2nd season, 3 couple puppies 7 months old.—For particulars apply Capt. WILSON, 7th Gurkhas. Master Quetta Hunt.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—30 H.-P. 6-Cylinder NAPIER imported second hand, seating six. Wire wheels, electric-lights, horns, self-starter. Overhauled. In excellent condition. For trial apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

FOR SALE.—KHUSHHARAM, liver Ch. Waler G., aged, I.P.A.C. Good, handy polo pony, believed sound, up to weight. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to F. M. DAVENPORT, Lieut., 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE. RICHARD BRASIER, 3-Seater, Latest Torpedo Body, built to order by A. Hyland. New high tension Magneto, new W. and P. Carburettor Car, as good as new, painted French Grey, new Tyres and Tubes, etc., open to offer. Apply

A. H. G.,
35, Mandlik Road,
1036 Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paige Motor Car, complete with all tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sarlin, Chawpatty, Bombay. 1033

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

13 ACRES of land fit for building bungalows has to be sold at Nasik in one lot or plots—A drive of 2 minutes from Station-parallel to the Road that leads into City. 18' well already dug. For further particulars apply to undersigned."

Messrs. THATTE BROS.
Post Dharavi,
1032 Sion, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

PUNJAB LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT 1914.

THE PUNJAB LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT will be held at Lahore during the week commencing February 2nd, 1914. Entries close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, January 31st.

In addition to the Amateur Competitions, it has been decided to hold concurrently a Tournament open to the markers of all recognised Clubs. Two prizes will be offered, the first of Rs. 150, the second of Rs. 50.

A copy of the prospectus of the Tournament may be obtained from the Undersigned.

J. E. GATELY,
Hon. Sec., P. L. T. C. T.,
Punjab Club, Lahore.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. M.-G. SYSTEM.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, B. B. & C. I. Railway, M. G. System, Ajmer, up to noon of 11th January 1914, for the supply in whole or in part of 3,00,000 M. G. TIMBER SLEEPERS for the B. B. & C. I. Railway, M. G. System, viz:—

	No.
Sleepers, Indian Sal, Nepal Sal, or Deodar—6ft. by 8in. by 4½in.	...3,00,000

Rates for sleepers should be:—

(1) For delivery and inspection at Railway Depots at Agra, Delhi and Cawnpore.
(2) For inspection at Foreign Railway stations and delivery at Agra Delhi and Cawnpore.

Delivery of all sleepers should commence after the execution of Agreement by the parties concerned and be completed as below:—

75,000 by 15th March, 1914.
75,000 by 30th June, 1914.
75,000 by 31st December, 1914.
75,000 by 15th March 1915.

Form of Tender, Specification and Articles of Agreement can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, B. B. & C. I. Railway, M. G. System, Ajmer, on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders must be made on the Form supplied and superscribed "Tender for Sleepers" and must be accompanied by the earnest money noted on the Tender Form without which no Tender will be considered. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer.

Any Contractor whose Tender is accepted will forfeit his earnest money if he fails to excute an agreement within a month after the acceptance of his Tender is notified to him.

If Government paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Government paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

The Tenders will be opened by the Engineer-in-Chief in his office, Ajmer, on the 11th January, 1914, in the presence of any of those tendering who wish to be present.

The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted.

H. H. DEANE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICES:

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, J.P.
Manager:—Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., J.P., F.S.A.A.
Consulting Actuary:—Mr. George King, F.F.A., F.I.A.

SHAREHOLDERS and POLICYHOLDERS are INFORMED that the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited (formerly called the Swadeshi Life Assurance Co., Ltd.), has never had any fixed deposits with Bankers and has suffered no loss on account of the recent failures, except a small balance on current account hardly Rs. 700 (seven hundred Rupees) in the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., and its Branches.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Chairman.
K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th December, 1913. 1025

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLESE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next SESSION commences on January 5th 1914 Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About five Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 5th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 5th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 5th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 13th October 1913.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

RE. THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS and CREDITORS of this Bank who approve of the undermentioned resolutions passed by the meeting of the Shareholders and Creditors held in Bombay on the 11th instant are requested to inform Messrs Hiralal and Company. Solicitors at 24, Esplanade Road of their approval in the form given below, in order to enable the undersigned to represent their wishes before the Court.

1. That having regard to the wishes of a very large number of Creditors and Shareholders of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., that an endeavour should be made to reconstruct the Bank in view of the nature of the securities held by it, this meeting authorizes its chairman to apply to the Honourable Judge in Chambers to furnish him with the Report of the Liquidator as regards the assets and liabilities of the Bank and the names and addresses of the Creditors and Shareholders of the Bank at the earliest possible opportunity before the 19th instant when the Petition for winding up is to be heard, in order to enable the Shareholders and Creditors to consider whether it is feasible to reconstruct the said Bank or not.

2. That this meeting appoints a committee of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number to do all that may be necessary to safeguard the interests of the Creditors and Shareholders in the said liquidation and to carry out the resolutions passed at this meeting with power to frame rules for the conduct of their work.

Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal; The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas: Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. R. V. Patvari, Mr. Khaitsey Khaisey: Mr. Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji; Mr. N. C. Kelkar: Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha and the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji

3. That the chairman of the meeting be authorized to apply to the Court to adjourn the hearing of the Petition for winding up the Bank from the 19th instant to some date in January 1914, in order to enable the Committee to ascertain the views of the Creditors and Shareholders residing upcountry as to the scheme for re-construction and other matters

4. That pending the disposal of the Petition for winding up, it is the unanimous wish of this meeting that the Provisional Liquidator may be directed by the Court not to dispose of any of the securities lying with the Bank.

R. V. PATVARI,
Chairman of the said meeting.

To
MESSRS. HIRALAL & CO.,
Dear Sirs,

I ..... Shareholder / Creditor of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., holding..... shares of the said Bank

to the extent of Rupees

hereby inform you that I approve of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Shareholders and Creditors held in Bombay on the 11th instant.

Yours truly.

1022

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BORAS AND 5 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Damjee Hirjee, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown, situate at Arthur Bunder of the Fort Press Co., Ld., near Colaba Press, Colaba, the following:—

65 boras cotton and 5 bales full-pressed cotton, belonging to the abovenamed Insolvent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT GADARWADA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent Khetsey Curamsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings thereon, situate at Marchganj Moholla in Gadarwada, in Tehsil Gadarwada, in Narsinhpoor District and bounded on the North by the Marchganj Bazar, on the South by the Government land, on the East by the kotha of Sheth Manekmal, on the West by the kotha of Ramlal Mohanlal and which are now in occupation of the Insolvent.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF VERY OLD SATSUMA CHINA AND JAPAN WARE.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG CONSIGNMENT OF VERY OLD CHINA AND JAPANESE GOODS SPECIALLY COLLECTED FOR THE SEASON BY MR. M. Z. MARTIN OF KOBE WHO HAS OVER 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the old shop of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor opposite to the Rajabai Clock Tower on the Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to the French Bank, by order of the Bank concerned, one invoice of very rare and selected Japanese goods just landed from "Kawachi Maru" from Kobe consisting of rich Imari, Kaga Kochi, Satsuma, and cloissonneware consisting of vases, Koros, Bowls, Flowerpots, Jardineers, and pedestals, Fingerbowls, Teapots, Jugs cases, Tea and Coffee sets (for two to twenty-seven persons) Dinnergongs, various sorts of figures of gods and birds, etc., Ornaments, Wall-plates, Tumblers, Washing sets, Furndishes, Ashplates, Candle-sticks, Tooth pickholders, Rich Satsuma, and Cloissonne and Antimonyware of assorted sorts, Bronze and Brassware to a very large quantity, Bamboo Baskets, Flower pots, Vases, etc., and a very large variety of silks satin and brocade goods such as embroidered wall hangings, Velvet pictures, Dollies, Cushion covers, Kakimonss, Mantlepieces Table and Teapoy covers, Piano covers, Silk hand painted pictures, Handkerchiefs, Collar, hemps and Cuffs, Curtains Bedspreads richly Embroidered folding screens and firescreens, embroidered Cushion Covers, pieces of Brocades and many other miscellaneous and assorted Japanese goods, good for presentation on Christmas and New Year and too numerous to mention.

The above is on view.

N.B.—The above goods is richly decorated and worth giving presentation and special attention is being drawn to the fact that these Satsuma, Cloissonne and other wares of our goods are specially selected by a well-known expert (Mr. Martin) of these lines who has passed many years in Kobe and is a very special collector of such rich collections.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER AND GOLD ORNAMENTS SET WITH RUBIES, SAPHIRE AND PRECIOUS STONES AND THE SHOP FURNITURE AND THE IMPLEMENTS TO MANUFACTURE THE ORNAMENTS AT THE SHOP OF INSOLVENT AT BARIA BUILDING NEAR TRAM TERMINUS, PYDHONIE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Vithaldas Dharamsey, traded as G. Mehta & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th and SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Shop of the said Insolvent at Baria Building near Tram Terminus, Pydhonie, the following valuable gold and silver ornaments etc.

Gold ornaments such as bangles, kadas, chains, necklaces, mohanmalas, rings, head ornaments, earrings, sleeve links, lockets, gold coins, crosses, bracelets, big brooches pendants, safety-pins, clips, coral chains, gold watches, cigarette and match boxes, English gold (6 to 18ct.) ornaments set with rubies, pearls, sapphire and diamonds, necklaces, set with diamonds rubies etc., diamond and ruby ear-studs, and silver such as cups, saucers, bowls and other presentation goods and shop furniture such as rolled top office table, chairs, show cases, one big Godrej safe, one English safe, one Austrian safe, and all the implements useful to manufacture the ornaments etc.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD AND CO., (Contd.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken on the next day of sale.

Catalogues are printed and the ornaments are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Keshovlal Jethalal Mehta, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the effects of the abovenamed deceased, such as metal watch, silver chain, gold buttons, gold links, rings, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th December, 1913. 251

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES AT MESSRS. CATCHPOLE & CO., ON HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Taj Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Solicitors, for the purchasers of the Stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. N. Catchpole & Co.

A large lot of ladies' and gent's boots and shoes of different English makers and different sizes.

Each pair will be sold singly to suit the purchasers and the lot is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF SUPERIOR BLACK VENETIANS, COATINGS, SUITING FLANNELS, TWEEDS WHIP CORDS, WHITE SERGE, CRICKET FLANNELS, ETC., SUITABLE FOR THE OCCASION OF THE COMING CHRISTMAS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop opposite Messrs. C. M. Bhesania and Empire Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. Masilia comprising:—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black superior venetians, blue and black venetian coatings, blue twill serge, fancy coloured superior whipcord coatings, fancy coloured herringbone coatings, suiting and tennis flannels, coloured tweed suitings, venetian coatings, white twill and knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white stripe serge and cricket flannels, colored super homespuns, etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th December, 1913.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street, and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 4 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots therefore very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th December, 1913.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
150

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

Grand Change of Programme

DAUGHTER OF THE SPY.

A brilliant two-reel Drama that will keep the specta bound with interest.

We are also showing

Marabout Shooting in Abyssinia (*Coloured*)
Bill and the Detective (*Comic*)
Tontolini Draws the Big Lot („)

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15

PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. ARTHUR. CANWORTH AND HIS BANJO.
A Wonder-Worker
And a great musician

A film to make you sit up
KINGS OF THE FOREST.
In the wonderland of the jungle.

HIS DOUBLE
Another of those funniosities.

And All The Usual Features.

6-30 : 8-30 : 10.

HE ALCAZAR

CINEMA DE LUXE 10
Tonight. To-night.

B 's GOULD
Whirlwind Dancers.

Bro's GOULD
The limit of Dexterity.

THEY SING, PLAY, DANCE, all at once.
SEE THEM TO-NIGHT.

DOREEN DALE Charming
DOREEN DALE Actress
DOREEN DALE Vocalist.

OUR PICTURES Best in the City

A GOANESE CONSPIRACY
Thrilling GOANESE CONSPIRACY
Drama GOANESE CONSPIRACY

COMEDIES—COMICS—TOPICALS.

FISH POND FOR THE KIDDIES.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

DARBAR CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

"TEMPTING PROVIDENCE."

A Star film, full of most thrilling, exciting and hair-breath escapes.

Several other comic and fascinating films are being screened.

MISS IRENE BERYL
appears twice during each programme:

Song: ***The Sugar Babe.***
Dance: ***Amazon Dance.***

Time : 7 to 8-30 : 9 to 10-30 : 11 to 12-30.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
And Every Evening including Sundays.
Twice Nightly
6-15 p.m. to 8-15 p. m.
10 p. m. to 12 p. m.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
ALL-STAR AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
HEADED BY
VON ARX.—The World's Premier Illusionist
AND
CAPT. JACK KELLY.—Australian Whip King and Lassoo Artist
ASSISTED BY
MISS VIOLET KELLY.—The only expert lady stockwhip artiste in the world.
A Terrific Success.
A BIG METROPOLITAN Co.
To-Night! To-Night!!
A SENSATIONAL ACT.

To-night. Von Arx will present his dare devil act "**The Humane Target**" when he will permit one of the gunners of the Royal Artillery to shoot at him with his own gun and ammunition, defying death and juggling with eternity. **He will catch the bullet.**

Challenge. Von Arx is open at any time to accept all challenges to escape from any means of detention, such as handcuffs, straight jackets, leg irons, packing cases, etc. Send in your challenges.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. **3**, Stalls Rs. **2**, Dress Circle Re. **1-8**, Balcony Re. **1**, and Gallery annas **4**.

BOX PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
Open till 4 p.m., Saturday and Sunday excepted.
Tramcars will Leave at the close of the performance from Girgaum Terminus in the directions of Fort and Byculla.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 20.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 11.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 30.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 16.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 9.

IN AID OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT
IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF
Mr. M. K. GHANDI,
LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re. **1-14**

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS
FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT
FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.
FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect except at Multan; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Bikaner. Day temperature is in defect but night temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Raipur. Night temperature is in excess in the south and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 15th of December 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	67.3	58.5	68	..	3.75	—1.04
Jask	81.8	62.8	69	..	0.77	—0.10
Do. (12th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	83.8	74.1	68	..	0.00	—0.71
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.3	47.0	79	..	0.08	—0.13
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	67.4	45.2	90	..	0.37	0.18
Sirsa	69.3	44.0	85	..	0.65	0.53
Ambala	67.5	43.9	89	..	0.72	0.23
Delhi	67.5	45.8	88	..	0.48	0.14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.5	49.0	78	..	0.09	—0.09
Mainpuri	69.8	48.6	90	..	0.26	—0.05
Jhansi	72.6	49.5	68	..	0.38	0.14
Cawapore	71.1	44.5	93	..	0.02	—0.35
Allahabad	72.5	49.5	87	..	0.68	0.23
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	79.6	44.8	66	..	1.30	1.18
Karachi	82.5	63.0	49	..	0.17	0.07
Ajmer	71.6	49.2	76	..	2.34	2.00
Jaipore	72.7	55.1	62	..	0.86	0.62
Kotah	76.6	53.6	66	..	1.03	0.81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	52.0	65	..	0.03	—0.09
Dwarka	80.8	63.2	60	..	0.00	—0.05
Veraval	79.1	63.3	52	..	0.00	—0.34
Rajkot	86.6	53.8	64	..	0.00	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	84.5	55.3	62	..	0.00	—0.21
Surat	86.4	60.6	72	..	0.00	—0.13
Ahmedabad	85.1	57.2	56	..	0.00	—0.19
Deesa	84.3	49.4	57	..	0.01	—0.14
Neemuch	76.9	46.0	53	..	0.04	—0.17
Indore	79.1	50.6	57	..	0.20	—0.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.8	52.3	71	..	0.94	0.40
Saugor	70.8	51.6	61	..	0.81	0.20
Hoshangabad	79.1	53.4	67	..	0.77	0.16
Khandwa	84.2	51.1	64	..	0.00	—0.57
Akola	85.7	59.5	45	..	0.49	—0.15
Amraoti	83.8	62.3	51	..	1.31	0.62
Nagpur	82.1	60.8	53	..	0.85	—0.05
Chanda	85.5	62.0	75	..	0.37	—0.46
Raipur	79.7	57.6	80	..	1.26	0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.0	68.6	79	..	0.00	—0.38
Ratnagiri	81.8	68.4	82	..	..	—0.47
Mormugao	82.0	70.7	92	..	..	—1.07
Karwar	81.7	66.5	94	..	..	—1.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.9	53.1	53	..	0.08	—0.33
Ahmednagar	84.6	54.0	51	..	0.16	—0.73
Poona	86.5	54.8	79	..	..	—0.90
Sholapur	87.3	62.1	51	..	0.01	—1.19
Bijapur	87.2	60.8	56	..	0.24	—0.79
Belgaum	83.3	55.5	69	..	0.82	—0.80
Aurangabad	84.4	61.5	40	..	0.00	—0.66
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.4	58.7	71	..	0.02	—0.64
Hyderabad	86.8	63.7	84	..	0.00	—0.94
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.8	69.3	75	..	0.93	—2.06
Calicut	85.8	71.1	81	..	4.67	—0.54
Cochin	90.7	69.7	56	..	4.41	—2.90
Colombo	81.0	72.3	88	..	21.71	6.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	83.3	68.2	86	..	..	—5.66
Bellary	87.8	64.6	66	..	0.04	—2.03
Cuddapah	85.6	64.8	84	..	3.09	—0.69
Madras	84.1	69.5	90	..	25.80	9.45
Bangalore	84.3	57.0	66	..	0.30	—2.81
Coimbator	87.2	58.3	75	..	4.50	0.75
Trichinopoly	86.6	67.3	75	..	8.27	2.14
Nezapatam	79.9	71.3	85	..	49.21	28.36

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVER COMMANDING.

December 15.

331. *Duties.*—Duties for the week ending 21st December 1913:—
Orderly officer Licut. P. H. Retallack.
„ Sergt No. 1 Company Sergt A. A. Spilling.
Ordely Sergt No. 2 Company Sergt K. D. M. Forbes.

328. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 15th instant, and proceed to Middle ground for Defence Light Manning.

329. *Revolver Practice.*—Tuesday 16th instant; There will be a Revolver Practice at 7-30 A.M. for officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

(Sd) E. P. Cudlip, Captan, R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 14th December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.887
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	70.1
Dew point	„	67.5
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.761
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloudy10)		1.4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	82.0
Manimum do. do.	„	70.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE. NW, NNW. N.
Movement of Wind do.		140

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their baro meters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th December, was 30.089 inches

For temperature corrections app. cable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory baro meter reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High Water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.		n 1 1	29 6
Tues.	16	m 1 40	29 3
Wed.	17	m 1 29 a	26 1
Thurs.	18	m 2 21	23 10
Fri.	19	m 2 23 a	25 9
		m 3 5	28 3
		3 24 a	25 4

1913 — Low Water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon			
Tues.	16	m 7 43	19 6
Wed.	17	m 7 17 a	15 4
Thurs.	18	m 8 28	19 5
Fri	19	m 8 4 a	16 0
		m 4 20	19 4
		4 3 a	17 0
		m 9 21	19 1
		8 57 a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

December.	Sunrise.	Sunset
15. (Mon.)		
16. (Tues.)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
17 (Wed.)	7h. 5 m.	6h. 5m.
18. (Thurs.)	7h. 6m.	6h. 5
19. (Fri.)		

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Full Moon.	Dec.	13th	8h 30.3m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	20th	9h 45.6m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	27th	8h 28.7m	P.M.
First Quarter	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m	P.M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding,

1376. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 16th Instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 16th Instant at 6-45 p.m.

1377. Parade.—Wednesday the 17th Instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Fire Discipline and Control.

1378. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1379. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held a Santa Cruz from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

1380. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing Parts I & II must bring their bayonets.
"D" Coy. on 18th Inst.
"F" Coy. on 21st Inst.

1381. Leave.—No. 6131 Vol. T. E. Ferro, "C" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 15th December 1916 to 15th January 1914.

(Sd.) P. H. James, Captain.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 15th.

14th.		
S.S. Rabenfels	Suni	Hamburg Nov. 9
S.S. Ninive	Metzenheim	Hamburg Nov. 1
S.S. Adamsturm	Hagedorn	Hamburg Nov. 5
S.S. Irrawadi	Mc Phail	Troon Nov. 10
S.S. Dumra	Burbridge	Busreh Dec. 7
15th.		
S.S. Koerber	Zamera	Trieste Nov. 30
S.S. Sangola	Willsher	Rangoon Dec. 2

DEPARTURES.

December 15th.

S.S. Koerber	Zamera	Shanghai	
S.S. Cliftonian	Jones	Hull and	Middlesbrough
S.S. Linga	Manley	Karachi	

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Monday:—

S.S. Habsburg	Sebenich	Trieste etc.
S.S. Firenze	Merlo	Genoa etc.

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer	*Nera	for Marseilles
„	*Galla	for Sychelles
„	*Garryvale	for Liverpool etc.

* To Arrive.

S. S. Rubenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels, 2,892 tons, Captain G. Suni, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on November 9, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Niuive:—The steamer Ninive, 2,876 tons, Captain W. Metzenheim, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on November 1, with a general cargo and passenger.

S. S. Irrawali,:—The steamer Irrawali, 633 tons, Captain A. D. Mc Phail, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trom, which port she had left on November 10, with balast.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on December 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Adamsturn:—The Hansa Line steamer Adamsturn, 3,158 tons, Captain W. Hagedorn, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on November 5, with a general cargo.

S. S. Koerber:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Koerber, 3,136 tons, Captain C. Zamera, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, which port she had left on November 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Sangola, 3,349 tons, Captain H. J. Willsher, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, which port she had left on December 2, with a general cargo.

S. S. Koerber:—The L. S. N. Coy's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons, Captain C. Zamera, sailed on Monday for Shanghai, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Cliftonian:—The steamer Cliftonian, 2,774 tons, Captain O. W. Jones, sailed on Monday for Hull and Midlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Habsburg:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Habsburg, 2,395 tons Captain E. Sebrich, will sail to-day for Trieste etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Firenze:—The Rubattino Line steamer Firenze, 2,322 tons, Captain J. Merlo, will sail to-day for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Banca:—The P. & O. S. S. "Banca" is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday the 25th December 1913.

The P. & O. S. S. "Banca" is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday the 25th December 1913.

MONDAY December 15th, 1913
P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A	Rinalda	Clulton	F. F. & Co
B.	City of Norwich	McMillan	K. N. & Co
C. & R.	Ockenfels	Kneppe	W. & A. G. & Co.
D & E.	Attila	Bestoll	A. L. S. N & Co
D. & E.	Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co
F.	Norfolk	Bulkey	W. & A. G. & Co
G.	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
K.	Orangemoor	Moffett	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
M.	Salsetta	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N.	Saint Feslans	Sutherland	D. N. & Sons
O.	Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co
P.	Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

T. DOCK.

1.	Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. & Co
3.	Imani	Lyon	T. M. & Co
4.	Persepolis	Sachir	D. N. & Sons
5	Firenze	Merts	Rubattino Line
6.	Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
8.	Habsburg	Sebrich	A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	Trafford Hall	Wallis	K. N. & Co
10 & 11.	Konig	Coltzan	A. Strandes & Co
12&13	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14	Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15.	Indo Maru	Komiya	N. Y. K.
16.	Lawoe	Coates	Arab Steam

M. W. P. D.

Alfeld	Fisher	T. M. & Co	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Athamas	Zarbies	F. N. & Co
Alberto Treves	Questo	T. M. & Co
Adamsturn	Hagedorn	W. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co
Birkenfels	Muller	K. N. & Co
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Gymeric	Osborn	W. & O. Z. & Co
Hoseinee	Fan	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Irrawadi	Mc Phail	
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kankuk	Hallinstead	S. G. & Co
Nimive	Metzenheim	W. & A. G. & Co.
Onda	Pitton	M. M. & Co
Ormidala	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Pundra	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Rabenfels	Suni	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sangola	Willsher	M. M. & Co.
Trantenfels	Metz	W. & A. G. & Co

TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, have no desire for work or even pleasure. hen come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.
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In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.
These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondent into healthy and cheerful men and women.
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"Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., 10, Grosvenor Buildings, Stockhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:
Mr. C. S. Twigg, 66, The Mall, Ambala, Punjab, India.
Miss J. R. Unvala, 12th Khetwady Cross Lane, Bombay.

DIABETES
A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 103-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.
HYDROCELE

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Dec. 15.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
1 boxes gold coins	45,000	Marseilles	Comptoir

EXCHANGE.

The Market is steady and rates are unchanged. There is still little business passing.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Jan ...	1-4	3-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	3-8
,, ,, forward, Mar.	1-4	5-16
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	9-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		172
Marks ,, ,, ...		139¾
60 dys Hongkong ...		142¾
,, ,, Shanghai ...		193
,, ,, Japan		147 ¾

BULLION.

There was no change in the London Market for bar Silver on Saturday, the rates remaining at 26 13/16 for ready and 26 7/8 for delivery. Locally the Market has been rather easier and prices have given way 2 annas during the day, closing as under.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	6
Australian bar gold	23	15	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	2	0
,, ,, 1st Settlement ..	77	2	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ..	77	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 10th December 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	44	52,796
B. . & C. I. Railway.....	42	50,605

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened firm to-day on account of strong advise from Calcutta. The Market opened at Rs. 95-10 improved to Rs. 95-11 during the course of the day. A fair amount of business was booked during the day. There remains a brisk inquiry for ready paper with the result that the prices of G. P. Notes is well maintained. Corporation Bonds are also in good request.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share presented a firm tone and the prices advanced by a few points.

Davids improved to Rs. 432-8 and Fazuls to Rs. 405.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,035 Kohinoors stood steady at Rs. 700. Standards were quoted at Rs. 1,030. Finlays improved to Rs. 292-8 and Swan to Rs. 252-8.

Bank of Bombay Shares opened at Rs. 1,575 but closed at Rs. 1,567-8. Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 58-8.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary Sshares were quoted at Rs. 71-8 while deferred improved to Rs. 124.

COTTON.

There was a sharp decline of 21 to 23 points in the American Markets on Saturday. This is probably due to the South selling as a hedge against holdings of low grades and inferior cotton, of which there is a large proportion in this season's crop. We have no reason to think that the decline will be anything more than temporary and look for a reaction in a day or two. In fact it would seem that the present would be a favourable opportunity to purchase, as there is nothing in the actual position of the Market to warrant such a decline. The visible supply figures this week are 4,185,000 bales. Stocks are not increasing. Receipts at the U. S. Ports are nearly 300,000 bales behind last year. The statistical position is strong, and the out-look is favourable.

The Local Market opened easier in sympathy with the decline in America, and the bazaar rate for good Broach was Rs. 308. During the early part of the day business was done at Rs. 307, but shortly after the rate rose to Rs. 309. At Colaba the rate was Rs. 308 to Rs. 308½ and business was done in the bazaar at these prices, the closing rate being Rs. 308. Export houses are again sellers of Bengals Khandish and some Oomras descriptions but business has been moderate, and there is little "go" in the Market.

East Indian Speculation	200
American Afloat 340,000	
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat 419,000	

B. C. J. A. QUOTATION.

Growths	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals			224 ..		Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals	238	229	223 ..		,,
Do.	238	229	223 ..		Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab			227		Jan. 25th.
Do.			227		Ready.
M. G. Khandesh			248 238 ..		Jan. 25th.
Do.			248 238 ..		Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat Wardha ..			191		Jan. 25th.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..			288		,,
Do. Yeotmahl			283		,,
Do. Dhamangaum, ..					
Poolgaum			287		,,
Do. Akola, Khamgaum					
"Fair Staple"			271		,,
Do. Amraoti			273		,,
Do. Broach			318 ..	308	Mar. 25th.
Do. Muttia			246 231 ..		Jan. 25th.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	13,000
Months.	
D. J.	6.89 — 10
J. F.	6.89 — 10
F. M.	6.90 — 10
M. A.	6.90 — 11
A. M.	6.90 — 10
M. J.	6.89 — 10
J. J.	6.87 — 9
J. A.	6.83 — 10
A. S.	6.69 — 9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	7	0 R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	6	0 ,,
White Delhi, May	5	13	0 R. T.

Linseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold Brown, Ready	8	0	0 B. T
Bold Brown December	8	9	0 R. T
Bold Brown May	9	5	0 ,,

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0 ,,
Brown Delhi, May	9	0	6 R.T.

Teelseed:—The Market is steady

Quatations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....58		0	0
Mimbara 60		0	0
Black Kutni J.F. 48		8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 48		0	0
Small 47		0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready.....	8	6	0 B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready	10.	12	0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24hours ending on Saturday at 6 p. m.

Cotton	16,035 Bales
Wheat	739 Cwts.
Linseed	2,198 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc,.	566 ,,
Gingelyseed	17,096 ,,
Poppyseed.....	nil ,,
Groundnuts.....	22,857 ,,
Castorseed	4,429 ,,
Rice	4,135 ,,
Myrabollams	2,016 ,,
Cottonseed	20,618 ,,
Mowraseed	574 ,,
Gram	4,367 ,,
Jowar.....	1,643 ,,
Maize	nil ,,
Barley	31 ,,

CYCLING CRICKETERS.

The all Cyclists sporting Club's two teams A. and B. will leave Bombay, to-night, for cricket matches at Nausari.

MIDDLE CLASS TRADES UNIONISM.

A particularly interesting example of middle-class Trade Unionism comes from Australia. Some weeks ago an agreement was registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Acts between the Australian Journalists' Association and the proprietors of all the daily newspapers published in Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, Brisbane and Hobart. The agreement—the terms of which, having been registered, are enforceable by law—provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of certain minimum salaries. In Melbourne and Sydney journalists employed on morning papers must be paid: "Seniors," £7 per week; "Generals," £5 10s.; "Juniors," £4. The rates for evening papers and for other cities are rather lower. "Cadets"—*i.e.*, apprentices—have a special scale rising to £3 a week at least in their fourth year. Casual reporters must be paid not less than 15s. a day and "suburban correspondents" not less than 1 3/8d. per line of published matter. Not less than three-fifths of the staff in each office (not counting chief sub-editors, leader writers or piece-workers) must be graded as "Seniors"; hours are strictly limited to 48 per week "with one clear day off"; and all journalists regularly employed are entitled to "three consecutive weeks' holiday in each year on full pay." On the other hand, no member of the staff, whatever his grade, may take exception to the class of work allotted to him. The Agreement is to remain in force until August 1st, 1915. We wonder how long it will be before London journalists obtain a like charter.—"The New Statesman."

JUMPING OFF A RUNNING TRAMCAR.

Whilst attempting to jump off a tram car on the move along Parel Road, one Narayan Govind, a Hindu, accidentally fell down in an unconscious state, sustaining serious injuries to his head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1914-15.

AN INTERESTING RUMOUR.

The "Advocate of India," says:—It is rumoured in Bombay that during the cold season of 1914-15 an exhibition, which in size, style and general interest will far excel anything that has ever before been held in India, will be held on the maidan in this city.

It is also rumoured that this exhibition will be opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his proposed visit to India which will probably take place during that season.

LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIANISM.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Conference, Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M,A,, Ph, D., will deliver a sermon this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the open compound of the Banaji Fire Temple, at Karelwadi, on "The Zoroastrian religion in relation to the daily routine of Life." All are invited to attend.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian Specie Bank Ltd., owes me about Rs. 15,000, and not Rs. 1,15,000. In the application filed in the High Court, as Chairman of the Meeting, the sum entered is Rs. 15,000. As counsel seems to have stated the amount due to me, Rs. 1,15,000, through an over-sight. I shall, therefore, be obliged if you will kindly correct the figure.

Yours etc.,
R. V. PATWARI.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Much to the surprise of everyone. On 'Change the local bankrate still remains at seven per cent., no change having been made at yesterday's meeting. There is no apparent reason for this insistence on a high rate of interest by the directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the Cash Balances are up, trade demands show a reduction, and the percentage of cash to liabilities has sprung to 36.28 as against 34.27 last week and 29.76 the week before, the two previous percentages having been 28.06 and 26.17 respectively. Perhaps the directors believe that the present ease in the Money Market is not destined to last long, and that dear money will again occur in the near future; for it is otherwise difficult to understand why they have not brought the rate down to a figure more representative of present Market conditions. The Bank of Bengal issues the following memorandum:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Government Balance at Head Office	1,09,035 dec.
Government Balance at Branches	13,72,735 inc.
Other Deposits	29,50,105 inc.
Post Bills	1,63,337 inc.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	7,42,695 dec.
Loans	16,83,210 inc.
Accounts of Credit	12,77,782 inc.
Mercantile Bills	32,33,601 dec.
Cash at Head Office	32,13,216 inc.
Cash at Branches	25,70,630 inc.

CHEAPER MONEY.

The financial crisis has passed away. The failure of the Indian Specie Bank will, it is to be hoped, be the last of the long series of kindred calamities; the air has been clarified by the disappearance of many rickety undertakings that have preyed on the credulity of the public, and with easier monetary conditions prevailing the commercial outlook is decidedly better than it was a few weeks ago. By a coincidence, which may appear somewhat remarkable, the revival of credit in this country coincides with a marked improvement in the international Money Market and upon the bourses of Europe and in the Stock Exchanges, where dullness and uncertainty reigned at the commencement of the great slump in Bombay, Karachi and the Punjab. In France the Money Mart has become unmistakably easier; in Germany there is a more hopeful sentiment; in Austria-Hungary there is likewise greater ease. Vast sums of money are still Hoarded on the Continent but much of the hidden wealth is again being brought into the light of day, a much needed stimulous to business being thus imparted. In Calcutta, where dear money was expected for some time to come, the Market has experienced an unanticipated relief. There is stringency no longer in the bazaar, and the rate for hundis is 4½ per cent. The pleasant fact that confidence has been restored being indicated by this accommodating figure.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

Excellent reports are being issued by the Bengal jute companies, record profits being not the exception but the rule. Dividends are being wisely curtailed nevertheless, for with raw jute in short supply and of inferior quality, and at exceptionally high values, most mills must inevitably exhibit poor results in figures for the current season, and it is necessary, therefore, that careful attention should be paid to the depreciation and reserve funds. After a short lapse into more accommodating figures jute has again plunged into its previous high range of prices, Rs. 87.8 per bale being reported done on Wednesday, and again to-day, while the forward price for January is quoted at Rs. 88. The idea which most sellers entertain is in excess of the latter figure; up-country centres are already dearer, for there is but little jute showing, and it is possible that the century may be rached at the commencement of the New Year. The year 1913-14 will long be remembered as a unique period in the history of jute, a remarkable situation having been created by the failure of the predicted record crop, followed by unprecendented values. The vital question of increasing the jute area is under the consideration of the Bengal Government, and it is probable that a scientific investigation will be made into the possibility of improving the quality of the fibre produced in the Bengal Presidency. It is generally thought by the trade that energeic efforts are urgently requisite, on the part of the Local Government as well as by the trade itself, to avoid in the future the difficulties that now confront this vastly important industry.

DOMINIONS EXHIBITION.

PLANS FOR DISPLAY AT CRYSTAL PALACE IN 1915.

It has been decided to hold the British Dominions Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1915. In coming to this resolve the committee have been actuated by a keen desire to assist Sir David Burnett (the ex-Lord Mayor) and Lord Plymouth in their efforts to save the Palace for the people.

The exhibition is a purely British one, and is being held, amongst other reasons, because 1915 is the year in which the next quadrennial meeting of the Imperial Conference takes place in London; it is the year in which the Prince of Wales celebrates his 21st birthday; it marks the centenary of the Battle of Waterloo, since when not only has peace reigned between the British and French nations, but they have fought side by side as allies; 1915 is the 700th year of the signing of Magna Charta; the report of the Empire Trade Commission will probably be published in 1915, and after insight into the needs and demands of the Empire will be available.

It is intended during the period of the exhibition (May to September) to hold Congresses on commerce, agriculture, shipping, education, or anything which may tend to bring the Mother Country and the various units of the Empire into closer contact.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUED.

ASSIGNEE CLAIMS POLICY AMOUNT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

LAKHUMSEY HIRJI MESHRI *v.* ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff as an assignee of the life-insurance policy of one Govindji Mulji Mazpani deceased, claiming against the defendant Company a sum of Rs. 3,000 for which sum the deceased had got himself insured with the Company.

The facts of the case are shortly as follows:—One Govindji Mulji Mazpani, a graduate of the Bombay University went to England to study for the Bar. Before leaving for England he got himself insured for a sum of Rs. 4,000 in the Asian Commercial Assurance Co., and also for a sum of Rs. 3,000 in the All-India United Insurance Co. The deceased Mazpani borrowed a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the trustees of one Bharmal Meghji. The trustees lent him the sum on the plaintiff's guaranteeing it and on Mazpani's assigning to the trustees his right, title and interest in the two insurance policies mentioned above. The said Mazpani passed his examination in Hindu and Mahomedan Law in the first class; but he returned to Bombay and died in August, 1912.

The plaintiff on whose guarantee the trustees had advanced Rs. 10,000 to the deceased Mazpani claimed the sum of Rs. 3,000 from the All-India United Insurance Co. The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., paid up the claim but the defendant Company refused to do so on the ground that the deceased at the time of insuring his life, did not disclose to them the fact of his (the deceased) having applied, to the Oriental Insurance Co., and the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., for insurance and having been refused by the above two companies on medical grounds.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Raikes with the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendants.

The suit was heard for some time on Saturday. Yesterday Mr. Raikes submitted that they desired a short postponement as it was possible that his Lordship would not be further troubled with the matter.

His Lordship, therefore, adjourned the matter to the 5th of January.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for defendants:—Payne and Co.

STRIDHAN ORNAMENTS.

INTERIM RECEIVER TO MAKE AN INVENTORY.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

FATMABAI *v.* REHMABAI AND ANR.

This was an application for a rule *nisi* for a Receiver and for an interim Receiver to take an inventory of certain *Stridhan* ornaments belonging to Mariambai, the mother of the plaintiff and the two defendants, now in the possession of the first defendant. Mr. E. B. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff and prayed for a *rule nisi* for a Receiver.

He submitted that the plaintiff and the two defendants were the daughters of a Cutchi Memon by the name of Haji Abdul Satar. The widow had died and certain property belonging to her had now descended to the plaintiff and the two defendants as *Stridhan* property belonging, to their mother. Two legitimate and one illegitimate son had died. The first defendant was in possession of the whole of the mother's property viz. ornaments. He submitted, therefore, that an *ex parte* order for the appointment of an interim Receiver to take an inventory of the ornaments should be made, otherwise, as this litigation was threatened, it was possible that some of the ornaments might be disposed of.

His Lordship appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna an interim Receiver in order to take an inveritory of the ornaments now in the possession of the first defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co.

DISPUTE OVER A SHOP LEASE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

(*Before Mr. Justices Beaman*).

JIWABAI WADILAL AND ORS. *v.* NEW PIECE GOODS BAZAAR CO.

The plaintiffs in this suit are a joint family firm of cloth merchants of long standing, while the defendants are a joint stock coupany owning the Mulji Jaitha cloth market in Bombay. The plaintiffs alleges that shop No. 251 in the Mulji Jaitha Market was up to the year 1902 rented by a Marwari firm called Kavdaji Umaji at an annual rent of Rs. 251. In Oct. 1902, Narandas Thackersay, the then Managing director of the defendant Company informed the plaintiffs that the firm of Keudaji Umaji was heavily indebted to the defendant Company. He further told the plaintiffs that he was willing to let the said shop to the plaintiffs for a period of 7 years if the plaintiffs agreed to pay an annual rent of Rs. 851. He said that this increased sum would during the period of seven years wipe on the debt owed by Kevdaji Umaji to the defendant Company. He further told the plaintiffs that at the expiration of the aforesaid period of seven years, he would grant to plaintiffs a lease for twenty-one years of the said shop at the original rent of Rs. 251 a year. The plaintiffs says that they accepted this offer made by Narandas on behalf of the defendants and put their signature to a writing purporting to be a lease of the said shop for the period of seven years.

AGREEMENT FOR 21 YEARS' LEASE.

In November 1909 the plaintiffs requested the defendants to carry out the aforesaid agreement to grant a lease for twenty-one years. Narandas, who still represented the defendants, thereupon admitted the agreement; but, in view of the fact that the debt due to the defendants by Kevdaji Umaji, had not even then been fully liquidated, requested the plaintiffs to pay the increased rent of Rs. 851 for a further period of three years. And he agreed that on the expiration of that period of three years he would grant the plaintiffs a lease of the shop for twenty-one years at the rent of Rs. 251 a year. The plaintiffs accepted this variation of the original agreement and signed what purported to be a lease of the shop for the period of three years. After this there were certain disputes regarding easements between the plaintiffs and defendants which led to litigation. In consequence of these disputes the defendants refused to carry out their agreement to grant a lease for twenty-one years of the said shop to the plaintiffs when they were called upon to do so by the plaintiffs in November, 1912, and gave them notice to vacate the shop and took ejectment proceedings.

CLAIM FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

The plaintiffs say that they are entitled to specific performance of the agreement abovementioned and pray that the same may be decreed.

The defendants deny the agreement pleaded by the defendants and say that the whole story of the plaintiffs is an invention based on imperfect information. The defendants also deny the authority of Narondas Thackersey to enter into any such agreement, as alleged, on their behalf. The defendants deny that it is in consequence of any disputes or litigation between the parties that they refuse to carry out the agreement. They say that there was no such agreement as alleged. The defendants say that the shares of the defendant company are mostly held by the founders and their representatives. Shopkeepers purchased some of their cloth from Sheth Thackersay Mulji's Cotton Mill. When some of these shopkeepers became heavily indebted to the Mill in respect of the goods so purchased it was the practice off the defendant company to let the shops of these shopkeepers to other persons at an increased rental, and out of the increased rental so recovered to pay off the amounts due to the mill.

A WELL-RECOGNISED PRACTICE.

This was a well recognized practice sanctioned by the directors of the defendant company. This however had nothing to do with the leases entered into with the new parties. The defendants contend that the plaintiffs' position is merely that of monthly tenants and the defendants are entitled to eject them. They pray that plaintiffs' suit may be dismissed.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad with the Advocate-General Mr. Raikes and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Davar appeared for the defendants.

After the evidence had been gone into, and the hearing had proceeded for sometime the parties came to terms and, by consent, plaintiffs' suit was ordered to be dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs:
Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co.
Attorneys for the Defendants: Payne and Co.

PARTITION SUIT.

NEPHEW CLAIMS UNCLE'S PROPERTY.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

ISMAIL SALEMAHOMED *v.* FAZAL IBRAHIM AND ORS.

This was a notice of motion dated the 10th instant for the appointment of a Receiver.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared in support of the notice of motion Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared to shew cause.

The plaintiff claims to be an heir to his uncle's estate now in the hands of the defendants and prays for partition and distribution of the same.

One Ibrahim died several years ago, leaving four sons Kadurdina, Haji Jackeria, Fazal and Salemahomed, plaintiff's father. The latter married in Goa one Mariam and plaintiff was the issue by that marriage. Some time after that Salemahomed came to Bombay and subsequently became insane. His wife then obtained "talak" (divorce) from him and married one Haji Tyab. Salemahomed died in Bombay about six years ago. When ten years old plaintiff, who was living with his maternal uncle at Goa, came to Bombay and began making a living for himself.

Haji Jackeria, plaintiff's uncle, carried on business in Bombay in provision stores in the well-known shop called "Lovely Bohri's shop." He died about six months ago without any issue, leaving behind him surving his two brothers (the defendants and his nephew, the plaintiff, as his only heirs.) He died leaving property consisting of the said business, certain ornaments valued at about Rs. 5,000 and some share certificates and Government Loan notes the first defendant took possesion of the shop and the other property.

DEMAND FOR A RECEIVER.

Mr. Wadia said that plaintiff was claiming his share in his uncle's estate but the defendants refused to recognize his claim and were dealing with the property by recovering outstandings, and getting rid of the stock-in-trade. Unless a Receiver, therefore, was appointed, plaintiff's share would be lost to him. Besides, in a partition suit, a Receiver was appointed as a matter of course. As regards the shop and ornaments, no letters of administration had been obtained by the defendants, as they claimed the business as their own. He would have no objection to either of the defendants being appointed receiver, if his solicitors were allowed to take an inventory of the stock-in-trade.

Plaintiff's solicitors had written to the defendants, but in reply their solicitors denied altogether that plaintiff was the son of their clients' brother Salemahomed and described him as an impostor.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that it was not true that Salemahomed ever went to Goa and married there. He was of weak intellect and insaue all his life.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

The plaintiff was not known to his clients until they received a notice from his solicitors, and plaintiff did not appear or claim to be the nephew of Haji Jackeria, when a citation was issued in connection with the petition for Letters of Administration to the latter's estate.

The property left by the deceased was only some household articles and a sum of Rs. 16,647. The business mentioned by the plaintiff, was carried on by the deceased in partnership with the defendants, but the former had before his death tranferred his share in it to them, as he was a widower and had no issue.

Mr. Talyarkhan added that the business was a running concern and great hardship would be entailed, if they were to be continually bombarded with applications for inspections and accounts by the plaintiff's solicitors. The property was administered by the second defendant who had given security. There was no allegation of its being mismanaged, the only serious grievance made out being that they were getting rid of the stock-in-trade. But that was not true. They could keep separate accounts, if His Lordship so ordered, but that would only mean unnecessary expense. If, however, Mr. Wadia would give an undertaking not to pester them with solicitor's letters etc., he would consent to his client being appointed Receiver.

JUDGE'S SUGGESTION.

His lordship suggested that it would be enough if they would let the plaintiff's solicitors initial the books and give an inventory of the goods. As Mr. Wadia agreed to that course, an order was made accordingly.

Solicitors for the plaintiff, Patell and Ezekiel: Solicitors for the defendant: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

PHOENIX MILL THEFTS.

FALSE CHARGE TURNS AGAINST HIMSELF.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Dadabhai Behramji, the head clerk, and Narayan, a muccadam in the Phoenix Mill, were charged with the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 60, belonging to one Kondaji Luxmon an office boy in the same mill.

Mr. Athavle, Bar-at-law, appeared for the complainant whilst the accused were defended by Mr. Payne, solicitor and Mr. Nariman, pleader.

The manager of the Phoenix Mill, used to miss from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 regularly every month, when checking the sum of money to be paid out to the employees. As the complainant used to assist in counting the sum, before delivering the salaries to the men, suspicions fell on him. A sharp look out was ordered to be kept and on the 26th October, the complainant was actually caught red-handed trying to conceal a few rupees in a box after having weighed the total sum. The complainant was arrested and Rs. 19 were discovered in the box. He confessed his guilt and admitted having stolen in like-manner on different occasions altogether Rs. 200 with which money he stated that he had bought his wife some jewellery. The manager dismissed him but took no legal proceedings against him.

The complainant went to his house accompanied by the muccadam and a foreman and returned with ornaments worth about Rs. 60. A few days later the complainant filed a suit against the muccadam and the head clerk of the mill charging them with forcibly taking away the ornaments from his wife.

Seeing this, the manager handed over the complainant Kondaji, to the Police for the theft for which he had forgiven him. Kondaji was tried and convicted.

The Magistrate found that the charge against the defendants was a false one brought through a spirit of vindictiveness. Both the accused were acquitted and the complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 30 as compensation to the head clerk.

EXECUTION AT OOMERCARRY.

CONDEMNED MAN'S PRAYERS REJECTED.

Rio Bhaichand, the Hindu who murdered his relative Shivibai by brutally assaulting her on the head with a hammer, suffered the extreme penalty of he lay yesterday morning in pursuance of the sentence passed on him at the last Criminal Sessions by Mr. Justice Beaman.

Rio, who lived in a chawl on De Lisle Road in the room adjoining that of Shivibai, had a bitter grudge against the latter which he paid off by killing her with a hammer on the afternoon of the 31st, March when she was occupied in cleaning rice in her verandah outside. After having committed this dastardly deed the murderer left Bombay and was in hiding in his native village in Baroda, where he was arrested and brought down to stand his trial.

On being condemned the wretched man submitted petitions to the Bombay and Indian Governments, and even to the King begging for mercy, but his appeal was rejected.

Yesterday at 7 a.m. he was conducted out of his cell and led to the scaffold in the Common Prison at Omercarry, when he was executed. Death was instantaneous Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner held on inquest on the body when a verdict of death from strangulation following judicial execution was recorded.

PILGRIMS VICTIMED.

FELLOW-PILGRIM ABSCONDS WITH PASSAGE MONEY.

Talebux, a pilgrim and fourteen other pilgrims who are residing at the Frere Road Musafferkhana have reported to the Police that Abdulla, another pilgrim, has persuaded them to hand over to him Rs. 15-11 each with which to purchase railway tickets to their native place for each of them. Abdulla succeeded in collecting on the total Rs. 235-5 with which sum he safely absconded and has not been heard of since.

BAND AT CHOWPATI

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel F. A. Smith and officers the Band of the 2nd Q V. O. Rajput L. T. will play the following Programme of musical at the Chowpati Bandstand under the Direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani Bandmaster to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

March—Blaze away	Holzmann.
Overture—Rosamunde	Schubert.
Valse—Militaire	Meissler.
Fantasia—Pantomania	Williams.
Selection—A. Waltz Dream	Strauss.
Patrol—German	Eilenberg.
Cornet Solo—A Night in Switzerland	Hume.
Two Step—I've got Rings on my Fingers	Scot

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Decrital Order of Reference.

1084-13—Sabni and G Atmaram Ganpat v. Gholan Ganpat Manaji Gholap and ors. Judat and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1039-13—Payne and Co., Fahd Khalid and Bros. a firm v. Lalbhai Kalianbhai and Co. a firm, Edgelow G. W. and Co.

Long Causes.

621-13—Jamsetji R & D Ramkissondas v. Shyamlal Mohanlal Madhowvi K & C.

336-13—Mulla & M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy & Co. a firm & ors. Wadia G & Co.

79-13—Judah & S (for a pauper) Manaji Jagannth Bhat kar v. Laxman Bhatkar & ors. Purmanand & Co. (for a pauper.)

1180-12—Jamsetji R. & D. Rughunath Premaji Co a firm v. Shivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W & Co.

783-12—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba Dhore and anr. v. Pandooji Rowji Dhore and ors Jamsetji R and D.

51-13—Mulla and M Messrs Khimji Meghji a firm v. Jamnabai widow and anr. Dastur and Co.

509-11—Ardashir H D & Co. Esmail Molla and anr v. Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed Habib Sulleney & ors. Pestonji R K & Co Little & Co Payne & Co.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Maneeklal & T.

259-13—Dikshit and P Shejmal Maguaji v. Janardan Balkrishna Bhatodekar and anr Sabnis and G.

300-13—Dastur and Co Hathibhai Cullanji v. Versoy Poonja and anr. Madhowji K & C Motichand and D.

332-13—C P D Cunha Krishna Ramji and ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jehangir and S.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy v. Rahim Jusub Shroff D & D.

982-13—Payne & Co. Damodhar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jhangir & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

661-13—Ratonji R. K. and Co. Bai Aimai widow v. Bai Kamalabai widow and ors.

890-13—Facha and Co. Pranjiwandas Kalidas Kaban and anr. v. Hossein Mya alias Mahomed Seedick, Valad Baba alias Shaik Abdulla and anr.

1009-13—Payne and Co. Ali Mahomed Abba Jooma a firm v. Mahomed Galod Baban Mulla.

1010-13—Chitnis M. and Kanji Sakharam Appaji Mainekar v. Mahadev Babaji Mainekar and anr.

1028-13—G. H. Dalal Rupchand Rangildass a firm v Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed K. Sondagar a firm.

1032-13—Motechand and D. Govinchand Goolabchand a firm v. Ramchandra Damodhar Sapekar.

1040-13—Mehta and Dal Jalloobai v. Nagaralli Mahomed Raisuj.

1055-13—Mulla and Mulla Khoosrao Bomon Irani v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikawad Sabnis and Gore.

1081-13—Smethan B. and Co. Hali Oli Mahomed v. Haji Cassam Miya Mahmed Abmed.

1082-13—Hiralal and Co. Damodhar Raghoba v. Nanabhoy Ganpat and ors.

1102-13—Bhai K. and Gir Raja Bahadur Motilal v. Jivandas Gokuldas Tyabji D. and Co.

1103-13—Nadirsha and Dar Sakerbai widow v. Pragji Soorji and Co. a firm Payne and Co. and anr.

1104-13—Forbes & Co Shamrao Anandrao Vijaya v. Nanabhai Ruttonji Mehta & anr. Pestomji R K & Co.

1105-13—Bhimji & Co. Messrs. Vishandas Vadhuram a firm v. Messrs. Nathoo Cooverji a firm Madhowji K & Ch.

1108-13—Khunderao L & Mehta Jeta Khumnea & ors Vithaldas Raoji.

1110-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Rodha Keshev Gangebhai a firm v Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm Tyabji D & Co.

1111-13—Mulji & The Kushna Hakma & Co. a firm v. Khumbhai Jagjiwan Raisey.

1112-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Mulibai v Javray Motichan & anr.

1115-13—Bhunji & Co Basil N Lang v Thakar Gordhandas Moraji.

1117-13—Nadersha & Dar Tricumdas Doongersey v. Mahomed Esmail Bham Dapbtary F & D.

1118-13—Little & Co Messrs Ralli Bros a firm v. Jagiram Janikiprasad and ors.

1120-13—Payne & Co Valli Mahomed Dewji v. Abdul Rehman bin Moulvi Abdul Kadar Mulji & Tha.

1121-13—Bimji & Co Messrs Jadhowp Shamp a firm v. Messrs Jivandas Virji a firm & anr.

1122-13—Unwalla P & Popr Himatural Muraji & Co a firm v. Burjorji Cowesji Contractor.

1124-13—Madhowji K & Ch Bai Moorbai widow v. Rauji Damji & Co. a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

1136-13-Bicknell & Co M R Callianwal Tillockchand v. Raja Jeewanlal Goculdas.

1143-13—Wadia G & Co. Nand'al Thakerseydas v Sewaram Goculdas a firm.
For Dismissal under Rule 103.

1097-13—Hiralal & Co Dinkerrad Chintamer Joshi v. Babu Daulalsing Raghunathsing & ors. Surajmal & Co.
Undefended new Long causes.

946-13—Pestomji R K Sulleman Abdul Wahed v Razakbin Ebrahim.

960-13—Craigie B & C Chambers Fritchley a firm v Dayambai Widow & ors.

971-13—M Bebultna Nilkant Bapuji Wagle v. Damodhar Savalram Yande & anr.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm v Gulam Hussein Abdulally and ors. Patel and Ez.

281-13—Mulla & Mulla Keshowji Deukaran v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Sherka Chitnis M. & K.

394-13—Vachha & Co. Bala Hari v. Moozmooder Damodhar Raghoba Hiralal & Co.

102-13—Mahr. H. M. & R. Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulally Hakimji Paghdivala & anr. Surajmal & Co.

307-13—Mahr. H. M. & R. Hanmanbux Fulchand v. Asharam Payne & Co.

379-13—M B Chother Currumsey Damji v. Ramji Keshavji & ors. Mulla & M.

451-13—Smetham B & Co. The Dairs Lawrence & Co v. C C Mahejan & Co a firm Amen & Desai.

971—M Bebothia Nilkant Bapuji Wagle v. Merwanji Dadabhoy Chambaswala Post R & Co.

386-13—Tyabji D & Co Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v Kundmmal Indurmall & anr. Captain & V.

469-13—Dastur & Co Hathibai Callianji v. Jadhowji Morarji & ors. Moli & D Mal M M & R.

376-13—Edg. G M & Co Loins Jose Pinto v. Anna Dominga Mirandows J A Vallas.

489-13—Mancher & B Messrs Copper Brothers a firm Baboobhoy Hassun Sunderdas & Co.

480-13—Mulla and M. Dewkabai widow v. Louis Dreyfus and Co., a firm Bhai and Co.

439-13—Mulla and M. Jamnabai widow v. Oohanji Anandji Ard. H. D. and Co.

485-13—G. B. Pandya (for a pauper) Dailas Nundkos Kundai v. Tikas Rampal In person.

430-13—Tacker and Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam v. Rahimtulla Musakkan Paynes and Co.

463-13—Dubash and Co., Tribhuman Vithal v. Desaibhai Maganbhai a firm Amin J. Desai.

513—Wadia G. and Co., Rane Massingjie v. Vidibai Tyabji D. and Co.

349/13452-13—Buk M. R. and Co., N. Joachimson and ors. v. Kershowji Dewkaram Mulla and M.

41-13—Bhai K. and G. Hirachand Sakharam v. Fulchand Premchand M. B. Chothia.

600-13—Ard. H. D. and Co., Messrs. F. H. Boyce and Co., a firm v. Messrs. R. Chimanlal and Co., a firm Amin and Desai.

482-13—Captain and Co., Laximikant Langildas v. Gopal Atmaram a firm Payne and Co.

504-13—S. M. Tyabji Laxumibai alias Radhabai v. Ramji Ladha and anr. Din and Co.

505-13—Payne and Co., Cory Brothers and Co., v. The Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. Crawford B. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

339-13—Carwford B. and Co., Mahomedally Gulam Hussien Miya Jan and ors. v. Rahimtulla Khalakdina and ors. Crawford B. Co., Paynes and Co., part heard.

1240-12—Mulji and Th. Gulbai widow and ors. Nowroji Khursetji Postwalla Sham and ors. M. and H. part heard 3-11-13.

963-13—In person (a pauper) Habibhbai Ebrahimbhai v. Himatkhan Mahomedkhan.

Long Causes.

255-13—Soondavdas and Co., Thackersey Gopalji v. Hardeodas Mahanlal Mehta and D.

345-13—Man. J. H. &Co. Bai Navajbai widow v. Beramji Cooverji Darukhanawalla M. B. Chothia.

362-13—Dubash & Co. Sarabai widow v. Ali Mahomed Allarakhia Vacha & Co.

371-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Hirachand Vanichand & anr. v. Damji Hirji & Co. a & ors. Ardeshir M. D. & Co. Manecklal & T.

O. S. 15-7-12—Judah and S., Jehangir G. and B., Sinhabai widow and ors. v. Solomon David Pezarkar, Sh. M. and H., Patell and Ez., Jeh. G. and B.

383-13—Dubash and Co., Parvatibai v. Bhawan Bhimji and ors.

377-13—D. J. Mantri Jagannath Dharma v. Jamnabai widow and anr. Jeh. M. and S.

228-13—Payne and Co., R. D. Sethna v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Bick M. and R. and Co.

204-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Shamchandra Rampertab v. Weld and Co., a firm Little and Co.

1249-12—Malu J. and M. The National Financing and Co., Cor. Ltd., v. Munshankar Panuchand Doshi and ors. Dastur and Co., Un. P. and P.

145-13—Jet. M. and S. Govind Sudkaji Bale v. Parnatibai widow.

380-13—Dubash and Co., Milhibai widow and anr. Goolam Hoosein Mahomedally Daya Patell and Ey.

1271-12—Sham M. and H. Bai Labai widow v. Dharsey Virji Jina Malu J. and M.

859-12—Nadirsha and D. Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v. Haji Sadick Haji Samar and ors. Ragh N. and Co. Manecklal and Ty.

746-11—Shroff D. and D. Manecklal Popatlal and Co., a firm v. Chunilal Jekisandas Chokshi Malichand and D.

297-13—C. P. D'Cunha Ranikrishna Harichandra v. Esak Esmail Wadia G. and Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

30-13—In person Ranayalal Vallabhdas v. Gowrishankar Ranchandra Tyabji D. and Co., part heard.

24-13—In person Dewoohas widow v. Tarabai widow and anr. Mulji and The.

THE SALVE OF SLEEP.

CHURCH FATIGUE NOT ALWAYS DUE TO SERMONS.

Joy, Temperance, and Repose,
Slam the door on the doctor's nose.

This old saying writes the "Daily News," was quoted with approval by Professor William Stirling, of Manchester—described by Sir James Crichton Browne as "the most brilliant exponent of modern physiology"—in a lecture at the Barnes Hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, Wimpole-street, W., on Nov. 27.

Muscular fatigue, said the Professor, gradually used up the chemical reserves upon which our movements depended, and in addition, poisonous by-products were formed which often remained to clog the machine and to act as toxins.

Severe bodily exercise, he declared, was incompatible with full digestive activity. "After dinner rest awhile" was part of the proverbial wisdom of Salerno. Mental fatigue greatly impaired bodily activity, and physical or muscular disease had a distinct effect on brain activity.

The too ardent but untrained Alpine climber, the enthusiastic but unseasoned gymnast might at night have marked symptoms of fever due to the action of the poisonous toxins produced in his own body, and it took some time before their effects passed off.

The best remedy, according to this authority, is sleep. And the amount of sleep necessary in each twenty-four hours has been fixed by Sir James Crichton Browne (in a table shown by the lecturer yesterday) as follows:

Between the ages of 21 and 27	9 hours.
At all other ages beyond this period	8 hours.

Another matter of human interest discussed by Professor Stirling was slumber during sermons. The lecturer was not prepared to say to what extent the loss of tone of one's muscles and the occasional somnnlence in certain churches and chapels were due to the poisonous nature of the atmosphere; neither was he prepared to blame the sermons in all cases.

A gruesome story is told by a Cochin correspondent. While the procession in the Tripunathura Temple Festival was in progress with fifteen caprisoned elephants, one of the elephants ran amok into the crowd causing the mortality of five men on the spot and seriously injuring a dozen persons. As the eastern gate of the temple was closed as usual at the time of the procession, the people were unable to run freely out of the commotion inside the walls of the temple.

BOMBAY RACING.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

On Saturday 20th December, 1913. Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 15th December, 1913.

THE WINTER PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Welan's b e g North (5 years).
H. H. Jam Saheb's ch e m Lady R (4 years).
H. H. Jam Saheb's b e m Wild Bird (3 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b aus g Master Delaval (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' bl aus g First Venture (4 years).
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e g Devereux (aged).
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (3 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Roberts (4 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's br e m Martha II, (5 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (3 years).

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawab Najafali Khan's g a h Minerva 13-3.
Nawab Najafali Khan's g a h Ben Hur 13-2½.
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz Mekenzie's g a h Grey Ghost II, 13-3.
Messrs. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' b a h Reminder 13-1½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' ch a h Scorn 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sweden 13-3.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed A. Nanji's b a h Aga Pasha 13-3½.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Creditor 13-2¾.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's b a h Maasal 14-0.
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway 13-3½.
Capt. S. J. Donovan's b a h Burg 13-2½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident 13-3.
Genl. Nawazada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream 13-1½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz 13-3½.

THE NERAL PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Thakore Sahib of Limbdi's g a h Grequa 13-1½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent 13-2½.
Mr. Yacoob Swedani's b a h Turkish General 13-3.
Major F. B. Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi 13-3½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Bahrein Girl 14-0.
Mr. Shaik, Esmail's ch a h Jehangir Shah 13-3½.
H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Biglig 13-3¾.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Ghalib 13-3¾.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h The Brat 13-2¾.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 13-3½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 13-3½.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond 13-3½.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½.
Mr. K. B. Sorabji's b a h Alwar 13-3½.
Mr. H. R. Badshah's g a h Pretender II 13-3.
Mr. A. A. Rehman's g a h Good Evening 13-2½.
Mr. E. Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13-1½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Malabar 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13-3¾.
Mr. R. R. S' b a h Kader Beg 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S' b a h Red Wood 13-2½.
Captain S. J. Donovan's ch a h Mercy 13-2½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish (to be measured).
Mr. Nasser Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine 13-3½.
Capt. S. S. Hayne's g a h Sadil Malik 13-3½.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee 13-2.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee (years).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Punjab (5 years).
Mr. Abdoola Faras' b a h Malster 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h France (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mahakoom (4 years).
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Baloz 13-3½ (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years).
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar (4 years).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa (4 years).
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 14-0 (aged).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years).
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (5 years).
Mr. M. H. Raney's g a h Moo-a-fij (4 years).
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (aged).
Mr. R. R. S' ch a h The Winner (6 years).
Mr. R. R. S' b a h Iron Chest (5 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h Golden Ducat (5 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Yanasib (5 years).
Mr. H. J. Mahomed's g a h Welcome (aged).

THE COLABA PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged).
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (6 years).
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Baloz 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. D. Framjee's bl a h Young Majub 14-0 (aged).
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur 14-0 (aged).
Mr. R. R. S' g a h Abdul Malik 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. R. R. S' ch a h The Winner (6 years).
Mr. R. R. S' ch a h Zaki Pasha 13-2½ (4 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam 14-0 (aged).

THE BYCULLA PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h New Eed (4 years).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years).
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Berlin Girl (3 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Bhatty Chief (4 years).
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa (4 years).
Mr. A. K. Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years).
Mr. M. H. Raney's g a h Moo-a-fij (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S' b a h Iron Chest (5 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch 14-0 (aged).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a g Copper Fish 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's b a h Mootavuz (3 years).

Byculla, 15th December, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Jafferpur is close to the Rifle range near the Barrackpur Railway station. Sometime ago, a boy was shot dead by a stray rifle-bullet, and since then the villagers are not allowed to stray out when the rifle-shooting goes on. This is highly inconvenient to them, says the "Bengalee", and an infringment of their liberties against which they have complained in vain. There are other troubles from which they suffer. It appears that the soldiers and sepoys engaged in rifle practice sometimes forcibly deprive them of the fruits of their gardens and intimidate their women folk.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

THE NATTORE COMBINATION.

COLBECK'S CENTURY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Calcutta cricket season is now in full swing and began under the happiest auspices as regards that most important factor, the weather. All the games have been carried out under cloudless skies. The wickets too have been hard and true and if anything in favour of the batsman. Yet nothing very remarkable has been accomplished so far. True there have been four or five three figures scores, but in every instance the bowling has been of a very inferior order.

C. C. C. v. NATTORE.

The first important match of the season was played on November 29 and 30th, at the Eden Gardens—the contesting clubs being Calcutta C. C. and Nattore. Both sides were strongly represented but Baloo the famous Bombay Hindu bowler and Warden the equally famous Parsi player were notable absentees on the Maharajah's side. I understand they will be here to take part in the Ballygunge match which is fixed for the 13th and 14th December, and will remain here and assist the team in all the Christmas week games. Calcutta put out the strongest eleven they could get together.

In the absence of the Maharajah, K. S. Seshachari, the Madras and Hindu wicket-keeper of repute, captained the side and right well did he acquit himself and cannot be blamed for the defeat his side sustained.

J. D. Guise, the Calcutta skipper, won the toss but elected to field. The pitch was in good condition but slightly on the soft side. Oghad Saunkur, and Mr. Dass opened the innings for Nattore but at 15 the former played on Muirs first ball of the third over, and in the same over he sent back Sampre and Ganpat. A rot now set in and seven wickets were down for 43. Wazir Hoosain was the only one who played with any confidence and on being partnered by Aziz to some extent stayed the rot and put in a very valuable 35 for the 8th wicket. The last two men failed to score and the innings came to a close for the meagre total of 78. Steel and Muir were in great form and bowled and varied their pace with considerable judgment. The former took 4 wickets for 32 and the latter 3 for 15. The fielding of the Calcutta side too was very good and left nothing to be desired.

When Calcutta went in for their first knock the light was very bad—the sky being cloudy and the light was failing fast However they made a very promising start but at 42 Carter played into Sampre and when play ceased for the day, Calcutta had lost 5 wickets for 56. On the following morning they completed their innings for 104. Richardson batted well and was top scorer with 35. The Bombay Hindu bowler Sampre captured five wickets for 31 runs. But the Nattore fielding was very bad and one or two catches were dropped.

28 RUNS IN ONE OVER BY HOSSEIN.

As all matches that commence at 2-30 in the Saturday at the Eden Gardens are decided in the first innings, Nattore had therefore to play a forcing game in the second innings. In 90 minutes they put in 149 runs for 6 wickets when Seshachri applied the closure. Wazir Hoosain and Sampre hit out with great freedom. The former made in one of Steel's over 28-two sixes and 4 fours a record for the Calcutta ground. Prodigious! Steel is a son of the redoubtable Steel of other days and has played for Middlesex County. Calcutta were given nearly two and three quarter hours to make the necessary runs. After a promising start they found themselves in a rather critical position but Muir would not take any risks and Calcutta were thus able to hit off the runs with two wickets in hand. S. C. B. Lee (44) and A. P. Muir (25) played best.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS v. BENGALEE SCHOOLS.

Week ending 8th December witnessed two important games played—English Schools vs. Bengalee Schools and Calcutta C. C. vs Customs C. C.—The first of the annual fixture between the English Schools and Bengalee Schools resulted in a victory for the former. The game was played on the Ballygunge Cricket Ground which is in excellent condition. The Bengalee Schools had first knock and on a hard and true wicket, which was all in favour of the batsman, they were all out for the very poor score of 86. They found Muir unplayable and it was a procession from the pavilion to the wicket and back to the pavilion as soon as they emerged from it. P. Bannerjee (24) and B. Mookerjee (18) were the only two who played with any confidence. Muir had the distinction of capturing seven wickets for 24 runs. The English Schools fielding was very good—the best I have seen for many a long year—not a ball was misfielded nor a catch dropped.

The English Schools opened their innings none too well. Five of their best batsmen—D. Shallow, Turnbull, Stafford, Lyttleton and Guise—being dismissed for 24 runs, and at this stage it looked that the whole side would be disposed for about 50. Muir, however was batting with great confidence and on being partnered by Colbeck a complete change came over the game. They collared the bowling and were together for over an hour—their partnership produced 132 runs. Muir was the first to leave—being smartly caught by Banerjee. He played a valuable innings and scored 66. A. I. Steel now joined Colbeck and the pair flogged the bowling unmercifully. The former hit out with great vigour and was well set for a century but when he had reached 93 was smartly stumped. He hit 16 fours and 2 sixes. This partnership yielded 146 runs. The innings eventually came to a close for 319. Colbeck carrying out his bat for a well played 125. His principal hits included 16 fours and 2 sixes.

The Bengalee Schools fielding was put rid—the ground fielding was very bad and at least 20 bounderies ought to have been saved and two or three catches were missed. Had their fielding been on a par with their opponents I make bold to say that the English Schools would not have passed the second hundred.

Their second venture only realized 37. Muir again did well and Wood 5 for 9 runs. The English Schools thus won by an innings and 196 runs.

The Maharajah of Nattore's team have been defeated but once so far. They played Mohan Bagan at Old Ballygunge on the 7th and gained an easy victory. Nattore batted first and declared at 262 for 6 wickets. Mehta (82) Langrana (61) and Aziz (48) being the top scorers. Mohan Bagan were only able to respond with 58. They could not cope with the deliveries of either Chandrana or Sampre.

THE PARSIS IN CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Parsi C. C. are a vastly improved side to last year and with a couple or three players from Bombay they would be a side to be reckoned with. They have in M. Baliwalla, M. Palankote, Kanun, and Surveyor the makings of good batsmen, but they are badly off for bowlers—this being a general complaint with all Calcutta Clubs—M. Baliwalla is quite a good bowler, keeps an excellent length and comes in from the off. On the 7th they played Ballygunge United and lost to them by 49 runs. M Baliwalla (21), M. Patel (19), and M. Palankote (11), were the principal rungetters—the innings closing for 75. Ballygunge United responded with 124. M. Baliwalla bowled exceedingly well and kept a good length throughout the innings. He captured wickets for 56 but at one stage of the game his analysis read 6 wickets for 26.

OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

On the 13th and 14th Nattore play Ballygunge at Old Ballygunge and if Baloo and Warden are here to assist Nattore they will take some beating.

Colombo and Rangoon Gymkhana will be here during Christmas week. I give below a list of the important games. The Maharajah of Nattore's team will also play the visitors but the dates have not yet been fixed.

Dec. 21st.—Calcutta C. C. v. Nattore.

Dec. 25th and 26th.—Calcutta C. C. v. Colombo.

Dec. 25th and 26th.—Ballygunge v. Rangoon Gymkhana.

Dec. 27th and 28th.—Calcutta C. C. v. Rangoon Gymkhana.

Dec. 27th and 28th.—Ballygunge v. Colombo.

Dec. 29th and 30th.—Colombo v. Rangoon Gymkhana.

Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st.—Most probably Calcutta C. C. and Ballygunge Combined v. Colombo and Rangoon Gymkhana Combined.

THE WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

An ex-official statement has been published this morning of the summary of rainfall in India during the week ending 11th December, 1913.

It is stated that in the beginning of the week a winter depression gave moderate rainfall in Rajputana and the Central Provinces, and some light rain in Central India, the United Provinces and Behar and Orissa.

There was some local rain also in Assam and the adjacent districts on the 8th and 9th.

On the 10th a fresh disturbance of the winter type appeared over North-West India and caused light local precipitation in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and Kashmir.

The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces, East Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Central India, East Berar, the Central Provinces Malabar, the Madras Decan and the Madras Coast.

It was upwards of 20 per cent in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, the Punjab, South-West Baluchistan, Hyderabad North and Mysore, but except in the first-named division little or no rain in the normal feature.

The seasonal rainfall from the 28th November up to date is 20 per cent of more in excess in Assam, Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces East, the Punjab South-West, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind Rajputana, Central India, East Berar, the Central Provinces and the whole of Madras.

It is 20 per cent or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma Orissa, Central India, West Hyderabad North and Mysore.

TRICK ADVERTISERS.

HOW THEY MAKE A "FREE GIFT."

Every Indian mail brings fresh evidence of the attention which trick advertisers are paying to the Indian public says "Truth." Williams and Lloyd, of 89, Cornwallis Road, Upper Holloway, London, N. are amongst the most active of them. Their dodge is to get into touch with correspondents through an advertisement offering a watch as a free gift. When communication is established, the correspondent learns that he can only obtain the watch on payment of 4s. for a number of cheap picture postcards plus 1s. for postage. Having forwarded this sum, he is requested to send another 2s. 6d. for a case for the watch. When it ultimately makes its appearance, it turns out to be a shoddy article, the value of which Williams and Lloyd themselves declare for Customs purposes at 2s. 6d. Even then they do not leave their correspondents alone, for they endeavour to get another 2s. 6d. for a gimcrack brooch or pin as qualification for entry in a competition to solve the old fifteen puzzle, for which a prize of £10 is offered. Instead of advertising these tricksters, the Indian press ought to be warning their readers against them.

As at present arranged the Indo-Ceylon Railway will be opened by His Excellency the Governor of Madras on the 24th Feb. 1914, when His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon will be present. Preparations on an elaborate scale are being made for the occasion.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS 1913.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates are declared to have been successful in the exadination for the degree of M.A.:—

SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Mehta, Ranax Bakturam (French); Mr. Modi, Ardeshir Manekji (French); Mr. Davar, Feroze Cawasji (Persian); Mr. Khadye, Krishnaji Mahadev (Marathi); Mr. Gursayani Jethmal Kimatri (History); Mr. Patvardhan, Govind Parashuram (History); Mr. Shaikh, Ebrahim Haji Abdullah (History); Mr. Thadhani, Ramchund Chandumal (History); Miss Thakur, Krishnabai Bhau (History); Mr. Warde, Purushottam Narayan (History); Mr. Sarangdar, Vinayak Nilkanth (Chemistry).

PASS.

Sabnis, Dinkar Dattatraya (Sanskrit); Pulpule, Ganesh Vishnu (Sanskrit); Arte, Shantaram Bhaskar (French); Gidvani, Motumal Mangharam (Persian), Somji, Kasam Alladinbhoy (Persian); Somji, Mahomed Alladinbhoy; Bhedwar, Jamshed Dinshaw (Avesta and Pahlavi); Sanjana, Manchershaw Behramji (Avesta and Pahlavi); Kelkar, Keshav Vinayak (Marathi); Tilak, Dattatraya Balvant (Marathi); Chinai, Ramanlal Chunilal (History); Desai, Narshibhai Manorbhai (History); Hazrat, Vijayrai Himatrai (History); Kanitkar, Shankar Ramchandra (History); Kumbhare, Vishnu Narayan (History); Manghirmalani, Dayaram Fatechand (History); Modak, Divakar Sumitra (History); Naik, Baburao Hari (History); Phatak, Bapu Kashinath (History); Tembe, Madhusudan Damodar (History); Thosar, Ramchandra Bhaskar (History); Wadhwani, Wadhumal Vishindas (History); Warty, Shantaram Ganaba; Hazari, Gehising Phundumal (Philosophy); Paveskar, Hari Vaman (Philosophy); Vidyarthi, Magan Ratanji (Philosophy); Dalal, Hiralal Maganlal (Mathematics); Apte, Narayan Kashinath (Physics); Gharpure, Dattatraya Ramchandra (Physics); Bhagvat, Ramchandra Narayan (Chemistry); Dabke, Hariram Visvanath (Chemistry); Kothare, Narayan Gajanan (Chemistry); Phadke, Gopal Narayan (Chemistry); Trilokekar, Ramrao Ganpatrao (Chemistry) and Wad, Yeswant Dattatraya (Chemistry).

Mr. Jamshed Dinshaw Bhedwar gets the J. N. Petit Scholarship.

Mr. Ebrahim Haji Abdullah Shaikh gets the K. T. Telang Gold Medal and the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the First LL. B. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Mr. Sunthankar, Gopal Pandurang; Mr. Marathe, Moreshwar Bapuji; Mr. Surappa, Gadiyarada; Mr. Bharucha, Farakh Erach; Mr. Davda, Ranchhoddas Premji.

SECOND DIVISION.

Alimchandani, Jairamdas Dowlatram; Almoula, Sakerlal Ghelabhai; Ankalikar, Mahadev Pandurang; Arbatti, Venkatesh Annaji; Bapat, Keshav Narayan; Bhandarkar, Janardan Bhaskar; Bhat, Ganesh Abaji; Bhat, Gowrishankar Dayashankar; Bhatawadekar, Shripad Mahadev; Bhate, Govind Kashinath; Bhat, Manidhar Gaurishankar; Brahmandkar, Shripad Krishnarao; Chahewala, Hormasji Pestonji; Chande, Ramchandra Tryambak; Chaudhari, Sadashiv Vishnu; Chhatrapati, Chhotalal Bhagvanlal; Chandrasekhariah Nagappa; Dahibhate, Mahadev Balvant; Dalal, Ratilal Motiram; Darukhanawala, Naval Mervanji; Datar, Bhimsen Venkatesh; Datar, Gopal Bhaskar; Dave, Chandulal Kashiram; Desai, Deviprasad Durgashankar; Desai, Ishvarlal Narsilal; Desai, Lalitashankar Umedram; Deshpande, Gajanan Kashinath; Devanhalli, Shama Rau; Dharurkar, Pandharinath Ganesh; Doctor, Chandulal Maganlal; Gadgil, Mahadev Sitaram; Gadre, Purushottam Hari; Gajiwala, Champaklal Ukabhai; Gandhi, Pheroze Nawroji; Ghate, Keshav Govind; Gidvani, Gobindbux Ratansing; Godbole, Keshav Vinayak; Gokhale, Madhav Shankar; Gore, Narayan Vasudev; Gorur, S. Venkatachar; Gupte, Yashvant Shankar; Hiranandani, Kundanmal Dayaram; Honnaalli Sheshagiri Rao; Indavala, Shavaksha Edalji; Jagtiani, Fatehchand Isardas; Jaini, Vadilal Shankarlal; Jayavant, Gangadhar Raoji; Karmarkar, Raghunath Ganesh; Katti, Venkatesh Pandurang; Khandvala, Hiralal Maganlal; Khare, Krishnaji Parshuram; Korde, Yashvant Madhav; Kothari, Mohanlal Keshavji; Krishnaswami, Srikantaiya; Kulkarni, Annaji Venkaji; Kurra, Subrahmanya Sastri; Lad, Yashvant Mangesh; Lele, Janardan Vishnu; Lele, Purushottam Ramchandra; Maniar, Ratilal Abhechand; Marathe, Shridhar Rajaram; Medhekar, Pandurang Shankar; Mehta, Chandulal Trikamlal; Merani, Ramchand Gobindram; Mirikar, Prasad Yashvant; Mirle, Subbanna Subba Row; Mudkavi, Ramchandra Hanmant; Muzumdar, Indulal Jagubhai; Nadigera, Krishna Murtirao; Naik, Dahyabhai Bhagvanji; Oka, Narhar Gopal; Oka, Shridhar Ballal; Pandya, Ambalal Bapalal

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MR. GOKHALE ON THE SITUATION.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—On the 11th December, at the Cama Hospital, the wife of W. R. Marshall, Bombay City Police, of a daughter.

GILLETT—On the 8th December, at Woodbury Mickleham, Surrey, the wife of Bernard George Gillett, of a son.

DEATH.

BARLOW—On 7th December, on the voyage to India in the P. and O. s.s. Persia, in the Red Sea, Gertrude Mary (May), the loving wife of Robert Barlow, of Bombay.

SAUNDERS—At Sohagpur, on 8th December, Robert Saunders, age 53, Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, after a short illness, leaving a wife and family to mourn his loss.

HERR—At the European General Hospital, on Sunday at 3 p.m., Miss Martha Herr, French Fitter, Stanley Humphreys and Co., from acute dysentry.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Comeric, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon's Garden Party, Government House, 4-30.

Colaba Gymnasium Concert, 9-30.

Military Medical Annual Ball, Grant Medical College Tennis Courts, 9-30.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Egypt will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THURSDAY, December 18.

Bombay Choral Society, "Faust," Town Hall, 9-30.

Colaba Gymnasium Concert, 9-30.

Special Lecture, "How will you spend your Christmas?" Speakers: Mr. E. W. Pritchley, Rev. G. F. Enoch, and others.

FRIDAY, December 19.

State Ball, Government House, 9-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p. m.

Olymphia, Cinematograph, Sadhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30, (S. T.).

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Agricultural Cattle	6
"The National Review" and Indian Moslems	6
"Unctuous Rectitude"	6
DAY BY DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE D/	8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Germany and Turkish Army	7
Greece and Bulgaria	7
Annexation of Crete	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
South African Trouble	7
Mr. Gokhale on S. A. Out-look	7
Madras Moslems	8
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
University Results	5
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya	*8
Proposed Banking Legislation	8
Bombay Corporation	9
Bombay Theatre By-Laws	9
SPECIAL ARTICLES.	
Indore Wedding	10
Imperial Capital	10
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court Cases	4
Cause List	5
SPORTING NEWS.	
Bombay Racing	5
Cricket in Calcutta	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
All India News in Brief	10
Rubber Horrors on the Amazon	11
To-day's Menu	11
WEATHER & SHIPPING	3
Commercial	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
(*December* 16.)

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

Once every two years the Government of India call together the men who are responsible for the devising and extending of agricultural improvement in the various provinces to confer together on organisation, on methods and on results. One of these biennial conferences has been held during last week at Coimbatore in Madras. At this place a collection of officials ranging from Sir Robert Carlyle, of the Viceroy's Council, and Sir John Atkinson, of that of the Governor of Madras, to members of the agricultural departments of every province of India, even from the North-West Frontier, have been meeting during these past days. The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India (Mr. J. MacKenna) has presided, and the meeting has roused so much interest as to lead to a representative being sent from Ceylon, to the presence of Mr. Arno Schmidt of the International Cotton Growers Association, of Sir Alfred Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Madras,—and a number of other visitors. The subjects of discussion have ranged over a very wide area, from cattle-breeding and dairying to fruit-growing, and from the practice of small cultivators to the highest scientific investigation of obscure plant diseases. One of the first and most important questions dealt with by the Conference was that of cattle-breeding and its encouragement, and of increasing and utilising better the supply of cattle food and of fodder in the country. The whole question of cattle supply is dominated by the fact, universally true, of the rising price of animals. Why this should be is a matter of difference of opinion,—but it is occurring everywhere. This Conference attributed it chiefly to three causes. These are, first, the extension of cultivation and the consequent restriction of grazing lands; second, the marked falling-off in importations from Native States where lie most of the chief breeding areas of India; and, third, the increased cultivation of commercial crops like cotton and jute. It will at once be noticed that these reasons are one,—for the same influences are undoubtedly prevalent in the Native States as in British India. And this reason is, in short, the fact that it is now paying Indian cultivators to crop land which formerly was merely used as a cattle-run And this makes the question of the breeding of good cattle,—or even the breeding of more cattle,—a matter chiefly of fodder supply. Increase the supply of fodder and the cattle supply will not only automatically increase, but the cattle will be better. There is, however, evidence that the evil is bringing its own remedy, and that private enterprise is being stimulated by increased profits to breed more cattle, growing the fodder specially for the purpose. More than this the people, more particularly in the United Provinces, are being forced by the high price of cattle to change their crop system so as to include some form of fodder crop, and to pay attention to the rearing of young stock by stall-feeding. The high price seems, in fact, now to be leading to its being again more profitable to rear cattle than to grow cotton,—though the new position differs from the old one in this being done by the help of actual fodder crops grown for the purpose. In fine, the Conference recommended several lines of action to Government of which the following is a summary.

1. With regard to the preservation of existing grazing grounds it was considered that any restriction of grazing rights now enjoyed in forest areas is to be deprecated, provided overstocking of the land is not permitted.

2. With regard to waste areas, it was considered that the improvement of these should be systematically undertaken from a fodder point of view. Immense success has already been achieved in the United Provinces in this direction.

3. It was considered that cattle breeding stations should be maintained in considerably increased number in all breeding tracts, which would produce first class bulls of the best types. These stations would be centres for maintaining the pure breeds of the country.

4. The policy of placing bulls with district boards, for general service was not considered to be a success. It is essential that the cattle owners should have a personal interest in the proper care of bulls, —and co-operative societies were suggested as bodies which were likely to be the best owners of breeding bulls, especially if they paid part of the price.

5. To obtain better stock, every encouragement should be given to people to castrate young male stock, at as early an age as possible.

Two interesting Bombay experiments in the direction of improving the fodder supply were mentioned with approval, namely, the storage of good fodder by shredding and bailing,—and the method devised for using prickly pear, in conjunction with a small amount of cotton seed, as a fodder for cattle. Attention was also directed to the exceedingly good results obtained in the Central Provinces by feeding undecorticated cotton cake. This had proved itself a far more economical and satisfactory food than the cotton seed from which it was made. An important discussion also arose in the Conference on the same day on the most important methods of dealing with cattle disease,—and on co-operative cattle insurance. With regard to the former matter, it has been frequently stated that general inoculation was the only method of preventing rinderpest,—and also other diseases for which inoculation has been introduced. The Conference was not of this opinion. It was considered that the best method of prevention is by the instruction of the people in the proper care of cattle, in sanitation, in the storage of fodder, in the value of a good water supply, and in the importance of segregating animals as soon as disease breaks out. The protection afforded by inoculation against rinderpest only lasts three months, and hence it is of little use as a preventive measure except in face of an actual attack. The question of co operative cattle insurance societies has become important because the official leaders of the co-operative movement have expressed their doubt as to their financial soundness, owing to the frequent epidemics of cattle disease, unless inoculation became general. The Conference took a different view. They considered a well-thought-out system of co-operative cattle insurance was safe,—provided that the members undertook to have their cattle inoculated immediately an attack occurred. This should afford a considerable stimulus to the development of co-operative insurance in connection with cattle. We shall deal with some of the other important matters discussed by the Conference in subsequent articles.

"THE NATIONAL REVIEW" AND INDIAN MOSLEMS.

Commenting on Saturday last on the election of His Highness the Aga Khan as Honorary President of the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League, we drew attention to the baseless charges against the loyalty of Indian Mahomedans that have been a conspicuous feature of writings in a section of the Home press ever since the Mahomedans have begun to show some political vitality. In this campaign of vilification the "National Review," true to its traditions, continues to take a leading part, its last contribution on India by "Asiaticus," which is headed "The Mahomedan Danger," being a characteristic example of how far mischievous writings of this kind can go. Mr. L. J. Maxse, of course, is incorrigible, and the pages of the "National Review" have always been open to any kind of frantic nonsense against people and policies labouring under even a suspicion of sanity or liberalism, but when he gives out to the world statements made by a contributor which are not only absolutely false, but grossly libellous, and as such actionable, we think it incumbent upon the responsible bodies of the Mahomedan community to bring Mr. Maxse and his Review to book. Though the whole tone of "Asiaticus'" article is offensive, nothing we have read on the subject of late can compare with the amazing accusations and malignant recklessness of the following passage.

A sinister feature of the new Moslem movement in India is that Aligarh graduates are in the van. They are thrusting aside the older men, joining hands with the Hindus, and openly preaching hostility to British rule. They have seized upon the Balkan War as a pretext for incendiary oratory. They pretend that the Powers of Europe are conspiring to seize the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and they are obtaining large sums from ignorant Mussulmans for the alleged purpose of preserving the Sacred Places from defilement by Christians. The old Indian game of spreading excitement by unfounded rumours is being steadily pursued. Moslems are told, and are being persuaded to believe, that hundreds of innocent devotees of the faith were shot down at Cawnpore by the brutal minions of the Government. There is much wild talk of rising. Attempts are being made to tamper with the loyalty of the Mahomedan troops. Foolish efforts, which meet with little response, have been made to get into touch with Moslem Governments of other countries. The Mahomedan population in the larger centres of India is getting thoroughly out of hand, and that is a development far more dangerous and menacing than all the Hindu plots and outrages of the last six years. When the Moslems of India grow disloyal, we are very near grave trouble.

We make no apology for reproducing the above somewhat lengthy extract, and we do so with the deliberate purpose of bringing it to the notice not only of the community who have been thus slandered, but also of the Government of India. For it is desirable in the interests of good government in India that such a wild assertion, for instance, as that "attempts are being made to tamper with the loyalty of the Mahomedan troops" should not be passed over, otherwise incalculable mischief is likely to result.

"UNCTUOUS RECTITUDE."

The latest messages from Mexico disclose a state of internal anarchy that is daily growing more acute. All the foreign vessels, we are told, are filled with refugees; the lull in American activities has been broken by Admiral Fletcher's peremptory order to the Federal and Constitutionalist combatants at Tamfico to cease firing, with which, it is reported, they complied; and Mr. Taft has called for national support of President Wilson's policy, urging all to "present a solid front." These things show that the Mexican problem is nearing a final crisis. But as we have pointed out before, if intervention takes place, it cannot possibly lead to immediate success, a fact of which the Amercans are quite well aware, otherwise we may be sure they would hardly have been content to wait so long on events. There are signs, however, that the Fates are against Huerta and on the side of the United States, who may not be called upon, after all, to embark on a costly and protracted war with the Mexicans. If so, the United States will receive the congratulations of the civilised world. We pointed out in previous articles that the contention that the refusal by the United States to recognise any successful adventurer, merely because he may be successful, would tend to check revolutionary initiative in Mexico and other parts of Latin America has been regarded as an arrogation to itself by the United States of a right of intervention in the domestic affairs of the Latin American countries, and as the proclamation of a kind of moral protectorate over them. This principle has no chance of recognition by the European countries; indeed, it is commonly regarded as a threat to the independence of the Latin American nation and a violation of the universally recognised principles of international law. But the assertion of a principle is one thing and its practical application another; and, if its practical application is rendered unnecessary or innocuous, no great alarm need be felt. Though we are firmly convinced of the sincerity of Dr. Wilson's professions of territorial disinterestedness one could point to several episodes in the recent history of the United States which lend colour to the criticism that in laying down such a principle, the United States Government seems to be displaying an "unctuous rectitude" which is not very becoming, in fact, rather an offence to less altruistic consciences. The United States may, we think, be told with perfect propriety that it is not its business to check revolutions in other American communities, while it is their duty not to support such revolutions by their open sympathy. The checking of revolutionary agitations is the affair of nations themselves and the result of trained and advanced internal politics, and all that does not come from such sources is artificial, inacceptable, a violation of independence, and would itself, in the long run, prove revolutionary. In this connection a pertinent question is asked by Senor Capella Y Pons, the eminent Uruguayan diplomatist, in a letter published in "The Times" South American Supplement, received by the last mail. Senor Pons asks

Were the Americans of the United States themselves passing through a disturbed period and struggling with difficulties to maintain their constitutional principles, would they think it tolerable that another nation should decide to redeem them by imposing its own special views on their internal affairs.

Although we hold that President Wilson's first steps pointing out his views and exercising undue pressure in the internal politics of Mexico must be regarded as a mistake, we are not altogether without hope that he will not hesitate to withdraw from a position which is legally and morally untenable.

DAY BY DAY.

Their Excellencies' Engagements.

His Excellency the Governor attended the Installation Meeting at Lodge Rising Star yesterday. Their Excellencies' engagements for the week include the two events of the season which are most eagerly looked forward to by Bombay Society—the Garden Party which takes place at Government House to-morrow, and the State Ball which comes off on Friday evening. Their Excellencies will have a busy evening on Thursday. Lady Willingdon will give away the prizes to the deserving pupils of Girgaum Girl's High School at 5 p.m. and Their Excellencies will at 9-30 attend the Choral Society's Concert at the Town Hall.

The New Arrangements on the Race-Course.

Judging from comments that were heard on the course on Saturday and letters which we have received from various correspondents, the new arrangement for the five-furlong straight on the Bombay Race Course is by no means unanimously approved of. It is a clumsy arrangement to have to walk a distance of fifty yards or so away from the enclosure to see the finish of a race twice during the afternoon and many people resent this. The arrangement is mostly resented, however, by the occupants of the second enclosure who are kept penned up in their reserve and can see about as much of the race as if they had paid no money at all. One correspondent looks upon this as "taking money under false pretences." "I paid my admission money," he said, "to see six races and I was induced to do so on the understanding that I should do so. I only saw four, for the occupants of the second enclosure could not see the start, the running or the finish of the five-furlong races." There is certainly a tendency on the Bombay race-course to disregard the interests of the general public, which needs to be cured.

The Paddock and the Lawn.

Another complaint that seems to find a good many adherents is in regard to the Paddock. The old Paddock at least had some shady spots; the new one is all in the glare of the sun. Purchasers of lawn tickets, too, under the old arrangement walked into the paddock without hindrance. Now the purchaser of a lawn ticket when he wants to cross the few yards of turf separating the lawn from the paddock is told that there is no admission that way and that he must walk all the way back through the enclosure, round the place Tote to the plot on the other side. This is surely an unnecessary prohibition, and might at least, if the users of the Lawn cannot be admitted to the Paddock for the rupee that they pay, be met by the issue of Paddock tickets, as is done on most race-courses. At present the Paddock enclosure is unduly and quite improperly restricted to members, owners and trainers. Unnecessary and galling restrictions of this sort do not tend to increase the popularity of officials who have already been the subject of considerable criticism. It is as well to remember that the success of race meetings depends largely on the encouragement that is held out to the public to attend them.

The Bombay A. D. C.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club will make its first venture by producing Bernard Shaw's well-known comedy "You Never can Tell," on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of January, at the Novelty Theatre. The cast contains some names new to Bombay. Col. Young will play Valentine, the dentist hero of the comedy, a part which he has already successfully played at Simla. Major Watson, Captain Meade, Mr. Hawtrey and Mr. Hardy are all new to the Bombay boards. The two first have, however, played in many other parts of India. Mr. Hogg is not new to Bombay, but it is so long since we saw him that he is almost a newcomer. He will play James Welch's part, William the Waiter. The ladies of the cast are Mrs. Patterson Brown, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Duncan Wilson, and Mrs. Hawtrey, all of whom, except the last, are well-known to Bombay audiences. About the middle of February the A. D. C. will produce "The Quaker Girl." Among others who will be in the cast are Mr. and Mrs. Croft, and Mr. and Mrs. Binning, who will play respectively Tony, Phoebe, Jeremiah, and Prudence. The rest of the cast is not finally settled, principally owing to an *embarass de richesse* of talent. In March the Club contemplate producing "Milestones," under the direction of Mr. Croft.

Turkish Engineers from Afghanistan.

Just at present two interesting Turkish gentlemen connected with the Government mechanical engineering works in Afghanisten are staying at the Taj Mahal on their way home for a holiday to Europe. Their names are Riza Bey and Dr. Fahima, and both hail from Constantinople, though they have been employed in the Public Works Department of Afghanistan, the former for seven and the latter for four years. Both gentlemen adopt the Astrakhan hat of Kabul, and, although they do not speak English, are fluent in the German language. They have now been twenty-two days in Bombay and intend shortly to proceed on their journey to Europe which they will break at Cairo. After this they will proceed to the British Isles where they will remain some time to enjoy a visit which will combine business with pleasure. On their return to Afghanistan Riza Bey and Dr. Fahima will call at Constantinople, their own native capital.

A Distinguished Indian Doctor.

An interesting visitor to Bombay just now is Dr. C. Muthu, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.). A native of Madras, Dr. Muthu has spent thirty years of his life in England and only once before, since he first set out to study Medicine in London, has he visited India. The thing that has kept him in England has been his enthusiasm for the study of a subject that he has made his own and on which he is a recognised authority. This is the open-air treatment of tuberculosis of which he was one of the pioneers in England. His sanatorium in the Mendip Hills, Somerset, is famous and there he has, all the year round, patients under his special form of treatment. This is based, firstly, on the open-air system, of course, but Dr. Muthu has thoroughly investigated all the English and foreign methods of treatment and has adopted in his sanatorium the best features of both. Breathing exercises form an important feature in his treatment, and he has devised an inhaler for continuous inhalation,—a treatment that has resulted in saving hundreds of lives during the past ten years. Striking tributes to Dr. Muthu's pre-eminence in the study and knowledge of the treatment of tuberculosis has been borne by such eminent medical men as Sir Thomas Allbutt, Sir Lauder Brunton and Sir St. Clair Thomson. Dr. Muthu is on a comparatively brief visit to India, but proposes, we understand while he is here, to make a study of open-air treatment under Indian conditions.

"The Statesman's" Calcutta Supplement.

"The Statesman" Calcutta Supplement, published together with the last Sunday issue, which contains 28 pages of letterpress and illustrations, reflects the highest credit on the well-known enterprise and activities of that journal. Calcutta is fully described in its physical, commercial and educational aspects, the story of its marvellous growth and development being told with commendable pride and eloquence. A feature of the Supplement is the large number of well-displayed advertisements and the excellence of the illustrations which include every public building of any importance, the leading trade emporiums and a number of other places of interest.

"Rangoon Times" Christmas Number.

"The Rangoon Times" is to be congratulated on its excellent Christmas number. It is sumptuously printed, profusely illustrated and has a list of contents equally varied and interesting. Among the most readable contributions are "The Progress of Burma under British Rule," "A Trip down the Irrawaddy," "A Kheddah Drive in Burma," and "Sport in Burma." There is a capital little story by Sir J. M. Barrie entitled "A Lady's Shoe," and another on life in a Burma district during Christmas by "D. A." The Rangoon paper's enterprise is very commendable and will doubtless be greatly appreciated in Burma.

"The Navayuga."

The second (Dec. '13) number of this new Marathi monthly magazine keeps up the high level of scholarship and interest which the first number displayed and to which we had occasion to draw attention last month. The leading article in the current issue is from the pen of Rao Saheb V. K. Oke, a well-known Marathi author and educationalist, who writes on the "Navayuga" or New Era that is dawning over India. Mr. Oke is followed by Principal D. G. Padhye who deals with "the evils of Western industrialism and their remedies." Then comes a translation of some beautiful poems from the "Gitanjali" of Tagore. Rao Bahadur V. M. Mahajani continues his article on "Social Services." Next comes an eloquently-written life-sketch of Mr. M. K. Ghandi. There are several other equally interesting contributions from noted writers. The journal is profusely illustrated, some of the illustrations being quite original and striking, especially the reproductions of Mr. Dhurandhar's works.

City Mortality returns.

No case either of plague or small-pox was reported in Bombay city, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. The total mortality from all causes was 60 as compared with 99 in the corresponding period of 1912 and 101 of 1911. Out of a total of 1,872 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, 16 were found to be plague-infected.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

SYMPATHY OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

NOTABLE MEETING IN BOMBAY.

THE BISHOP'S PRAYER.

REV. A. J. FRENCH'S STRIKING TESTIMONY.

A public meeting of the Indian Christians of Bombay under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association was held in the S. P. Mission Compound, Moreland Road Byculla, on Saturday the 13th instant at 5 p.m. to express their sympathy with their Indian brothers and sisters in South Africa in their struggle for recognition as citizens of the British Empire. The Rev. A. J. French occupied the chair.

The proceedings began by the offering of the following prayer (specially composed for the occasion by the Bishop of Bombay) by the Rev. D. A. Yardi:—

"O God who art loving unto every man, and in whose hands are the hearts of kings as the rivers of water: Thou turnest them whithersoever Thou wilt. Look we pray Thee, with Thy compassion on our suffering brethren in South Africa. Turn their hearts unto Thee. Teach them to set their faith and their hope upon Thee. Succour them out of their distresses, and give them rest in Thee.

"Turn the hearts of the rulers of South Africa and fill them with justice and mercy, that they may be ready to help the weak and the suffering wherever they are found.

And by all that is wrong in earthly kingdoms teach us to pray and to work more earnestly for the coming of Thy kingdom, and more truely to desire that blessed time when the Kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdom of Thee, our Lord, and of Thy Christ.

Lord, we pray in weakness, ignorance and blindness. Answer according to the fullness of Thy knowledge and wisdom, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen.

This was followed by two other prayers by the Revs. M. B. Nikambe and J. Malelu.

The chairman then called on the President of the Association Dr. P. M. Matthai to move the first resolution:—

That this meeting conveys to His Excellency the Viceroy its profound gratitude for his courageous and statesmanlike pronouncements on the South African problem and his sympathetic and just condemnation of the treatment to which the Indians in that part of His Majesty's Dominions are subjected; and it prays that God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ may grant His Excellency more wisdom and further strength to continue his efforts in obtaining through His Majesty's Government for the Indians in South Africa the full recognition of their rights as the loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In moving the resolution Dr. Matthai said that the chief contribution that the Indian Christians could make to the solution of the South African difficulty was to deal with it in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. They were not dealing with the problems, from a political standpoint but they were assembled to express their sorrow and sympathy with the suffering and to pray to God to help them in their distress. He utterly repudiated the idea of retaliation and left the matter in the hands of the just God who is sure to do right. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Sarode.

Mr. B. N. Athavle moved the second resolution as follows:—

"That the Indian Christians of Bombay, assembled in a public meeting express their deep and sincere sympathy with their Indian brothers and sisters in South Africa in their legitimate struggle for the recognition of their rights of citizenship of the British Empire and they appeal to the statesman and ministers of the Union Government, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ whose followers they profess to be, to repeal the unrighteous restrictions placed upon the Indians in South Africa, and to grant them their legitimate demands. We pray to Almighty God in whose hands are the hearts of kings and governors, to grant wisdom and understanding to the Union Government and especially to the Commission of Enquiry recently appointed that they may be enabled to solve the Indian problem to a satisfactory conclusion and entreat their Christian brethren of all denominations, to continue in prayer in their churches and families for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question so that the cause of justice, righteousness and sympathy may prevail over all earthly considerations, under the guidence of the light that comes from above."

In moving the resolution Mr. Athavle gave a brief history of how the South African trouble originated and he made it quite clear that there was no doubt that the Indians in South Africa were being subjected to most humilitating, inhuman and unjust treatment. The resolution was seconded by Dr. L. L. Joshi who laid further stress on the reality of the sufferings of the Indians in South Africa.

The third resolution was moved by the Rev J. Martyn:—

This meeting appeals to all Indian Christians to show their sympathy with the sufferings of their brethren in South Africa, by contributing liberally towards the South African Relief Fund and thus alleviating in some measure the distress that is prevailing amongst them at present, and also to enable them to carry on their struggle for securing their just rights and liberties as citizens of the British Empire.

Mr. T. Buell in seconding Mr. Martyn appealed to those present to show their sympathy first by praying and secondly by paying.

It was resolved to send the first resolution to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the second resolution to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale to be transmitted to the Indian Association, South Africa.

The chairman the Rev. A. J. French made a most telling speech. He spoke with authority and power because he knew things at first hand, having laboured amongst the Indians of Natal for five years.

Mr. French said that his was not a mere interest in the subject. He lived amongst the Natal Indians as a brother among brothers. He said that the Indians had been the means of building up the economic position of Natal. He quoted Mr. Colcahoan, one of Mr. Cecil Rhode's friends that Indian labour had made Natal. The position of Indians was good under the Crown Government but declined under a responsible Government and finally and steadily worsened under the act of Union. Lord Selborne who had pleaded for the right of the native races and afterwards of the coloured people could have made the position of Indians far better and he looked on the departure of Lord Selbourne as one of the greatest losses South Africa had sustained. The Union had repudiated Natal's obligations to the Indians. The position was bad. He distinctly controverted the truth of two assertions which were commonly made about Indians in South Africa.

1. That Indians in Africa lived on a lower plane of civilization. He knew them and had lived among them five years and denied this statement in toto. Economically no doubt they lived more cheaply, as they were intelligent and industrious people, but he distinctly denied that they lived or desired to live on a lower stage of civilization.

2 Another statement which was frequently and falsely made was that white men were in a terrible and glaring minority in Africa and that therefore all native and coloured and races must be depressed as a physical necessity. As a matter of fact white men were 20 per cent. of the whole population of South Africa. Moreover, they were armed, backed by military organisations and had complete command of harbours, forts, railways and ammunitions and lived also not in isolated tracts but in organised communities. Therefore such a plea was the plea of craven fear and of false and misleading statement engineered for racial purposes. The £3 tax was an accursed imposition.

3 He did not hope for much from this inquiry. No one was on the Commission of Inquiry who really knew the Indian point of view. Still South Africa had learnt much from commissions of enquiry. He instanced the commission of inquiry into native affairs, the results of which had opened the eyes of South Africa, had called forth an outburst of indignation and resulted in sound public opinion on the native (Zulu) question; so please God this inquiry will do the same. He knew of hundreds of Englishmen in South Africa who deeply sympathised with the sufferings of Indians. He reminded his hearers of Cecil Rhode's maxim "Equal Rights for every Civilized man in South Africa" and he contended that Indians were civilized men.

Lastly this was a season of Christmas. The message of Christmas was—good will to all men. Let them pray for goodwill and believe in the goodwill of the people of South Africa towards the Indians and God would put that spirit into their hearts.

After a vote of thanks proposed to the chairman by Mr. Arlikatti, the proceeding were brought to a close by singing of the Doxology and the National Anthem.

Rs. 169 were subscribed at the meeting.

S. A. COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES REQUIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A series of mass meetings are reported from Natal to protest against the non-admission of Asiatics to the Commission of Enquiry.

The chairman of a meeting in Durban protested against the inclusion of Mr. Esselen and Colonel Wylie, on the ground that they were biased. A resolution was adopted urging that Indians be specially represented, and that an investigation be made of the complaints of Indians on estates and in mines.

SIR J. ROSE-INNES OR MR. SCHREINER ACCEPTABLE.

"The Times" correspondent in Durban understands, that Indians would consider favourably the appointment of Sir James Rose-Innes or Mr. Schreiner as an additional member specially to enquire into the charges of ill-treatment.

YEOLA PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Yeola in Nasik District took place on Saturday evening in the open space before the Mahajan temple, to express sympathy with the Indians in South Africa, and to form a Taluka Committee to collect subscriptions in aid of the South African Relief Fund. Mr. Marathe, the senior pleader presided. Mr. Shankar Dhundiraj Wagh a local pleader in introducing to the meeting Mr. G. K. Devadhar who was specially invited to address the meeting, spoke about the Servants of India Society and its work. Mr. Devadhar addressed the meeting for an hour describing the various stages through which the present question of the Indian grievances in South Africa had passed. He then explained the necessity of funds and appealed to the meeting asking them to subscribe liberally. Resolutions were passed in support of the Passive Resistance Movement, expressing sympathy with the Indians in their present sufferings and thanking His Excellency the Viceroy and Lord Ampthill for the splendid services they rendered to the cause of the South African Indians which was acknowledged with gratitude. Speeches in support of these resolutions were made by Mr. Damodar Bapusa, Mr. Shankarrao Wagh, Mr. Thatte, Mr. Gulabsinth and Mr. Dani. A Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions on behalf of the Central Committee in Bombay. The President thanked Mr. Devadhar for the trouble he took in going to Yeola and in bringing the meeting to a close, requested the audience to contribute their mite and help their brothers and sisters in the South African Colony.

FIRE AT BYCULLA.

HOUSE IN RIPON ROAD ABLAZE.

As we go to press we hear of a fire having broken out at Ripon Road, Byculla, in a detached house belonging to Dr. Godhino. The building is not spacious, and it is probable the Fire Brigade will succeed in getting the better of the conflagration before much damage is done.

MR. GOKHALE ON S. A. OUTLOOK.

INDIA'S PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED ENQUIRY.

REPATRIATION UNACCEPTABLE ON NATIONAL GROUNDS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Yesterday, at College Square, a mass meeting of college students and others was held under the presidency of Professor Heramba Chunder Mitra.

Mr. Gokhale, addressing the meeting on the South African question gave an account of Indian immigration to South Africa pointing out how the Imperial Government was responsible for the presence of the Indian community in that country and how responsibility rested on the Imperial Government to secure to their community a fair and humane treatment.

He traced the gradual change in the position of the Indians in Natal, and after dealing at some length with the last passive resistance struggle, he proceeded to describe in some detail the points at issue between the Union Government and the Indian community in the present struggle. The present passive resistance movement had been rendered necessary because of the breach of faith committed by the Union Government in not carrying out the compromise arrived at between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts when the Immigration Act of this year was passed. After explaining how there were racial discriminations against Indians as such in the new Act and how the rights enjoyed by the Indians before the passing of the Act had been further curtailed. the speaker explained at some length the character of the £3 tax and also the humiliation put on the community in connection with the marriage question.

STRIKERS AND PASSIVE RESISTERS.

He then pointed out how in the present movement there were two distinct sections working together, first, the passive resisters themselves who insisted on the Government carrying out its pledge and removing certain grievances and the indentured and ex-indentured labourers who have struck work as a protest against the £3 tax. The latter setion would be out of the struggle as soon as the undertaking was given that the £3 tax would be removed. They were in it only for the removal of the tax and not for the redress of the general Indian grievances.

The strike of these people had been dealt with by the Union Government by methods which would not be tolerated in any civilized country.

FULL, FAIR AND IMPERIAL INQUIRY.

There were most grave allegations made by the Indians in this connection and though there had been repudiations and denials by the authorities, nothing less than a full, fair and impartial enquiry by a commission whose composition inspired confidence in the Indian community would suffice to ascertain what had really happened. For his own part, he did not hesitate to say knowing South Africa as he did, knowing the normal conditions of life of the indentured labourers, knowing also the utterly low regard in which Indian life, Indian feelings, Indian rights as individuals were held in South Africa, that he would not be surprised if as the result of the impartial enquiry most of the allegations made were found to be true.

The Union Government had appointed a committee to enquire into the allegations and other circumstances connected with the strike. They might have already seen the telegrams which stated that the Indian community in South Africa had no confidence in the composition of that Committee and that they could not expect this enquiry as an impartial enquiry. They must therefore insist that that inquiry would not do. They in this country must protest against the investigation being intrusted to this body.

QUESTION OF REPATRIATION.

Dealing with the suggestion of repatriation, Mr. Gokhale said that in the first place, on the larger national grounds, the idea could not be entertained of 150,000 people being brought back to India. This meant a surrender of their position in the Empire for which he, for one could make for no consideration. If the flag of the Empire was to have any meaning for the Indians, the Indians must receive a just and humane treatment and it was better, far better for Indians' larger interests that every one should have perished there than they should be brought back to India amidst circumstances of such humiliation and defeat. On the narrower grounds of practicability, the suggestion had very little in it to commend itself. 45,000 Indian labourers were to-day serving their indenture in South Africa and they could not be brought back unless their indenture was cancelled. Neither the Union movement nor the Imperial Government had the power to do that.

It could only be done by a Legislation of the Union Government which rested on the goodwill of the Ministry and its followers.

It was obvious that if the Union Ministry could be induced to pass a Legislation inflicting serious injury on the industries of the country then it could be persuaded more easily to remove the Indian grievances. It would do much less, hardly anything, nothing in fact as regards the view held by those that India need not help because the Indians had gone there for their own benefit. Those who had spoken like that did not really realise what had happened. The bulk of men and women who had gone there had gone there as indentured labourers and it was well known and in fact it had been pointed out by the Imperial Government four years ago which had admitted that the persons who went to distant countries on indentured labour were generally entrapped into doing so by the false representation of recruits. Moreover, 30,000 Indians had been born in South Africa. They could not tear by the roots the families established for two or three generations to be suddenly brought back to a distant land which might be the land of their forefathers.

GERMANY AND TURKISH ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF MILITARY MISSION.

ENQUIRIES BY ENTENTE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14

British, Russian and French Ambassadors inquired of the Grand Vizier the scope of the German Military Mission headed by General Limat von Sanders.

The Grand Vizier promised to reply semi-officially to-morrow.

General Limat von Sanders and the Mission arrived wearing Turkish uniforms. They were received at the station by the Minister of War.

COMMANDS FOR FOREIGN OFFICERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.

The Grand Vizier will reply to-day to the enquiries of the British, Russian and French Ambassadors regarding the powers of General Limat von Sanders.

He will say that the appointment was made at the instance of Mahmud Shefket Pasha on the ground that the results of employment of foreign advisers were unsatisfactory, therefore it is proposed that foreign officers enter the Turkish service altogether and receive actual commands.

This course has already been adopted in the appointments of Rear-Admiral Limpus to the command of the Navy, and the English Colonel Hawker to command the Gendermery in Armenia.

The authority of General Sanders will be subject to limitations, especially as regards the Straits and the City of Constantinople, the garrisons of which will be under Faik Bey.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

TRANSFERRED TO BERLIN GENERAL STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 14.

It is understood that the Crown Prince has been relieved of the command of the First Bodyguard Hussars at Danzig and transferred to the General Staff at Berlin

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

REBELS WITHDRAW FROM TAMPICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher cables that the rebels have withdrawn from Tampico, and that fighting has ceased. The Federals have been reinforced. American naval surgeons are helping in the military hospital where there are 200 wounded Mexicans.

ROWDY SUFFRAGETTE MEETING.

SEVERAL OF THE CROWD INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Several men, women and children were thrown down and slightly injured by mounted police while the latter were dispersing a suffragette demonstration in a narrow thoroughfare at Bow.

IMPERIAL AIR FLEET COMMITTEE.

£19,000 WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Lord Desborough, President of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee, which has already presented an aeroplane to the New Zealand Government, appeals for ten thousand pounds to enable the Committee to carry on its work of drawing the attention of the Empire to the need for aerial defence, and providing first units for other Dominions.

DINNER PARTY AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended an open air parade service yesterday morning. There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge to-night, and among those present were, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan and Miss Morony, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Wood, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Peyton, Colonel G. H. and Mrs. Thesiger, Colonel W. G. L. and Mrs. Beynon, Mr. H. T, and Mrs, Keeling, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Cole, the Rev, T, H, Dixon, Mrs. and Miss Tomlin.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

BULGAR PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

SECURITY OF GREEKS IN THRACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, Dec. 15.

Greece has informed Bulgaria that she will liberate all prisoners of war, including those condemned to death by court-martial, directly diplomatic relations are resumed, provided the persecution of Greeks in Thrace ceases.

Bulgaria has replied that Greece's communication has removed the last obstacle to such resumption of relations, and has assured Greece that the new Bulgarian Administration in Thrace has been ordered to assure the security of all subjects.

THE SHOOTING INCIDENT AT LONAVLA.

ACCUSED CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 15.

Paula Betoni, an Italian miner employed as tunnel foreman on the Tata Hydro-Electric works near Lanovla, was to-day placed before Mr. Leadham, Assistant Collector, and charged under several sections of the Penal Code, with attempting to shoot at a Hindu timekeeper named Shiva Prasad Raghunandan. The incident occurred on the night of the 17th November last.

On the evening of that day one of the native workmen complained to Betoni that he had been paid five days pay less than he should have been. Betoni sent for the timekeeper and got very angry with him when he said that the man had only worked three days instead of five. About midnight the same night, the Mukadam went to the timekeeper's house and told him Betoni wanted six more workmen. The timekeeper told the Mukudam to give him six men, but a little later Betoni himself came and called for him. As he refused to go out Betoni told the native watchman on duty to burst open his doors. He also shouted out to the timekeeper to come out and he would kill him. Shiva Prasad, the timekeeper, said that at this time he and his wife were pressing against the door to prevent Betoni from entering. Accused fired at the door with a revolver the door being of corrugated iron. The revolver used appeared to have a very small bore, much less than a saloon rifle. It also came out in the evidence that Buldeo, the night watchman took the weapon from Betoni's lap soon after.

Next day the 18th November, Mr. Gillett the agent at the works transferred Betoni from the tunnel to the dam, as he had been drinking heavily and his work was unatisfactory. On the afternoon of the 19th he dismissed Betoni as he found he was not in his section. He was also influenced by what he had heard about the shooting. Betoni left the works station at Sherata by train for Bombay on the same evening where he was arrested on the 2nd December. The case is proceeding.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 15.

Major-Generol Phayre, Commanding the 9th Division, Col. Strange and Major Cassels, arrived here on Sunday on their way to the manoeuvees at Bhiknur.

Lieut.General Sir Percy Lake, and Lady Lake arrived here yesterday and are staying with General and Mrs. Williamson. Brigadier-General Bamburg, Quarter-Master-General is staying at the Residency. Brigadier-General Ottley Shore and Capt. Cahusac also arrived yesterday. This morning Lieut.-General Sir John Nixon, Brigadier General Montey and the Southern Army Staff arrived. Brigadier Generals, Hamilton and Waspshare have also arrived and so has Surgeon-General Corker.

They all assemble at Mirzapally to-day. Thus in the manoeuvres there will be no less than eleven Generals with a twelfth Q. M. G. at Secunderabad. There are twelve officers commanding units attending the manoeuvres; counting batteries as a unit. Most of the above General Officers return to Secunderabad on Saturday next.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. Arcadia, with the Outward Mails of the 5th instant, left here at noon to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Saturday next.

The Morea left at the same time for Colombo and Australia.

The Christmas Mails left Brindisi several hours late and the Isis experienced very heavy weather between Brindisi and Port Said. The Christmas Mails this year are exceptionally heavy, and the transhipments at Port Said and Aden occupied correspondingly longer periods.

In persuance of the notice, a meeting of the reception committee of the last session of the Indian National Congress was held last week at Mr. Sinha's house at Bankipore. The secretaries submitted the accounts, which were declared as passed. It was further resolved that a deputation composed of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay and Messrs. S. Sinha and Nand Kishore Lall be constituted to raise funds for meeting with the deficit which amounts to over Rs. 16,000.

ANNEXATION OF CRETE.

KING CONSTANTINE HOISTS GREEK FLAG.

IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CANEA, Dec. 15.

Crete was annexed by Greece yesterday morning with great ceremony, King Constantine, accompanied by the Premier, hoisting the Greek flag in the presence of Consuls and amid the tumultuous cheering of the crowds. The Greek fleet afterwards fired a salute of 101 guns.

King Constantine attended a Te Deum. at the Cathedral before the ceremony. A Thanksgiving Service was held at the Synagogue afterwards. The King sailed back to Athens last night.

GENL. PEYTON DECORATED.

PRESENTATION BEFORE DELHI GARRISON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

An imposing parade of the Delhi Garrison was held this morning when the Commander-in-Chief presented the coveted distinction of the Companion of the Bath to Brigadier-General Peyton, his Military Secretary.

Sir O'Moore Creagh in a short speech congratulated the recipient and paid a handsome tribute to his splendid work. He pointed out that the decoration was looked upon as a most coveted order, so much so that His Majesty had given distinct orders that the decoration should always be given in the presence of as many troops as possible and with due ceremony.

His Excellency pinned the order upon General Peyton's breast and shook hands with him. The Chief expressed his satisfaction on the turn-out and bearing of the troops.

General Peyton then took the salute and the parade was then dismissed.

There was a large gathering of spectators to witness the presentation, which included Lady Creagh, Col. Sir Henry and Lady MacMahon, Lady Butler, and the Chinese and Tibetan delegates with their staff.

KASHMIR AND HYDERABAD RESIDENTSHIPS.

MESSRS. COBB AND FRASER APPOINTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

Two more political appointments of importance have been made to-day.

Kashmir Residency as a Resident of the First Class will be posted to Hyderabad as Resident when Col. Pinhey goes Home on leave in the spring and Mr. H. O. Cobb, I.C.S., will get the Kashmir Residency.

Since Mr. Fraser's arrival in Kashmir the residency has been held by a First Class Resident which will now be a Second Class Resident as before.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle who has been attending the meeting of the Board of Agriculture will return to Delhi on the 21st instant.

SEPARATION OF JUDICAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH SENT HOME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

It is understood that the Government of India's despatch on the vexed question of the separation of the Executive and the Judicial functions has been sent Home and will reach the India Office shortly.

It was under the careful consideration of the Supreme Government during the summer and involved a careful examination of official and non-official opinions which are by no means unanimous or definite. It may be recalled that this question was raised several times in Parliament at Home and in the Imperial Legislative Council in the country.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOANS BILL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Calcutta Municipal (loans) Bill upon which there was considerable difference of opinion in the Bengal Legislative Council is now before the Government of India. It is understood that the measure will receive most sympathetic consideration. Several changes calculated to improve the Bill have been suggested. It is hoped that the Government of India wil pass final orders during the course of this month and possibly when the Bengal Council meets early in January the Bengal Government will be enabled to proceed with the measure.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

It is understood that the Board of Scientific Advice has supported the scheme for the organisation of the Zoological Survey of India, and a despatch will now be sent Home to the Secretary of State in due course. When the scheme comes into force there will be a complete co-ordination of Zoological work in this country.

MADRAS MOSLEMS.

PRINCE OF ARCOT ON RECENT ORDEAL.

PROTEST AGAINST PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League the Prince of Arcot presided.

In the course of his speech he made a brief survey of the past two years affecting the Muslim world. He said:—"It is unnecessary for me to recount those events or to detail the effect produced by them on our national work and national thought. Suffice it, however, to say that the community has passed through a great ordeal during this period. It was a great ordeal, indeed, calculated to strain the feelings of any community almost to the breaking point, and I am sure I am not exaggerating when I say that it is due to the credit of the good sense of the community that it came out of this ordeal unscathed and their loyalty, in spite of the rule shocks, has remained unaffected. We have now, I hope, come to the end of these troubles and I trust that in the near future we will be able to take up the task of self-improvement and national progress at the point at which we had left it two years ago."

The annual report was adopted and a resolution was passed that a fixed number of seats on the Madras Corporation be allotted to Mahomedans.

Another resolution praying for the appointment of a Mahomedan District Judge was also passed.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

The following was moved by Yakub Hasan Sait Sahib Bahadur:—That the Madras Presidency Muslim League notes with deep regret that as yet no satisfactory solution of the South African Indian question has been arrived at. That the grievances and wrongs to which the Indian community in South Africa is being subjected are causing growing discontent to the Mahomedan community and the League, while thanking the Viceroy for his bold and sympathetic pronouncement, earnestly requests him to urge the Imperial Government to take effective measures to put a stop to the present state of affairs which has already become a great scandal.

The League further desires to protest against the composition of the Commission appointed by the South African Government of enquiry into the cause of the recent disturbance and is emphatically of opinion that unless Indian interests are properly represented justice cannot be done to them.

A resolution was passed expressing satisfaction of the Mahomedan community at the acceptance by H. H. the Aga Khan and the Right Hon. Syed Amir Ali of the offices in the London Branch of the All-India Muslim League.

Mr. A. Hameed Hasan proposed that the Rt. Hon. Amir Ali be accorded a fitting welcome on the occasion of his visit to India.

A resolution expressive of appreciation of the services to the Mahomedan cause rendered by Messrs. Syed Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali on the deputation to England in spite of many difficulties placed in their way was then adopted amidst enthusiastic cheers. The League then elected the Hon. Mr. Asad Ali Khan Bhadur and Mr. A. Hameed Hasan to represent Madras at the next sittings of the All-India Muslim League to be held at Agra.

DEATH OF MYSORE'S CHIEF JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 15.

The death has occurred of Mr. P. S. Krishna Row, Chief Judge of Mysore Chief Court, as the result of a paralytic seizure which he sustained last Tuesday. The Chief Courts and all Courts subordinate to it in Bangalore were immediately closed, as was also the Court of the District Judge and the Civil and Military Station in which the late Mr. Krishna Row sat as a Judge for over fifteen years before being appointed to the Mysore Chief Court. He was connected with the judical administration of the Assigned Tract from the period when the late Sir Henry Prendergast was Resident in Mysore, and was widely esteemed for his outstanding erudition and remarkable modesty. During the Viceroy's recent visit to Mysore His Excellency honored him with quite a long conversation at the Resident's garden party.

Mr. Krishna Row was just on the eve of retirement.

BHATIA CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 15.

Karachi Bhatias, from many places, convened a public meeting yesterday, and elected 82 delegates for the All-India Bhatia Conference, Karachi. Karachi subscriptions already exceed Rs. 1,000. More subscriptions are coming in daily. Twenty-eight persons from Karachi are coming forward to act as volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevails. Hyderabad has elected 35 delegates.

HEAVY SNOWFALL AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 15.

Simla had another fall of snow to-day. It is lying about five inches deep all over the station. The temperature stands at thirty-two degrees. Snow continues to fall heavily (4-30 p.m.).

PROPOSED BANKING LEGISLATION.

VIEWS OF INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE INADVISABLE.

The Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, has addressed the following letter to Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, embodying the views of the Chamber on the subject of the proposed Banking legislation:—

With reference to your letter No. 8771 of 1913, dated 26th, September 1913, enclosing a letter from the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, No. 6995-6918-11 dated 22nd August, 1913, I have the honour to reply as under:—

2 With reference to para 1 of the said letter of the Government of India, my Committee note with satisfaction that it is not the intention of the Government to attempt to control all the numerous forms of banking operations carried on in the country but that they wish only to examine the desirability of imposing restrictions on the use of the terms "bank" or "bankers" or the letter's equivalents such as "banking agents," "banking societies" etc., by individuals, partnerships or companies who conduct banking business on lines which are unsound and likely to imperil the security of credit. They also note with approval that the Government do not propose to include in the scope of such legislation the regulation of a form of banking undertaken by industrial companies which receive deposits from certain persons during their busy season in order to finance the business of the firm. My Committee beg to say that it is neither necessary nor advisable to try to legislate for the latter form of banking. They note that Government have no information regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers in the Bombay Presidency, and I am to say that in this Presidency banking business is being transacted by either (1) Joint-stock banks or (2) European firms styling themselves as bankers and doing not only banking business, but besides that acting as agents for people in matters other than financial and (3 by what are known as Shroffs which is the vernacular equivalent of the word "bankers." These Shroffs, my Committee think, are a most important, almost indispensable class of bankers who render considerable service to merchants and petty dealers, shop-keepers and traders and who in the course of their business undergo so many risks with their clients, owing to their close knowledge of their clients' affairs that they fully deserve not to be brought under the purview of any legislation. It may be noted that Shroffs never advertise for or seek deposits in the same manner as Joint-stock banks or bankers referred to above and therefore the public at large need claim no protection from legislation against this class. The information that Government desire regarding the number of individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of banking under the name of bankers in the Bombay Presidency is therefore hardly necessary, as far as concerns item 3 named above. The figures regarding (I) can be so easily had from the List of Joint-stock companies published by Government that my Committee do not think it necessary to quote here. With regard to (2) only a few European firms come under it and my Committee have no sources of reliable information for an accurate return of their number. With regard to the Government's impression, that a considerable number of banks exist which have not been registered under the Indian Companies' Act, my Committee beg to say that as far as their information goes, no Indian concerns using the term 'bank' exist in the Bombay Presidency which have not been registered under the said Act. My Committee therefore beg to think that whatever legislation may be undertaken should be only for items 1 and 2 named above.

TERMS "BANK" AND "BANKERS."

3. With regard to para 2 of the letter under reference my Committee approve of the suggestion that the term "bank" be restricted to Companies under the Indian Companies' Act. The term 'bank' has a certain prestige in the eyes of the public, literate and illiterate, and my Committee see no objection to the use of it being limited to such concerns as primarily come under the restrictions which regulate the conduct of public companies. My Committee beg to say that this restriction on the term 'bank' should be imposed not only on concerns started in future but should be made applicable to concerns working now too. As said above, there are no cases, to my Committee's knowledge, where private individuals or firms run banks so designated on their own account in this Presidency but if such should be the case in the other Presidencies, my Committee are strongly of opinion that such concerns must be made either to form themselves into joint-stock companies or to give up the use of the term 'bank'.

4. As to the term 'bankers,' my Committee think that in the eyes of the Indian investing public the said term has not the same popular prestige as the term 'bank.' However my Committee see no objection to subject the somewhat imposing term 'banker' to the same restriction as the term 'bank' especially as such individuals or partnerships, as term themselves as bankers at present and as do not desire to come under the simple restrictions of the Indian Companies' Act, can style themselves as financial agents as suggested in the Government's letter. In connection with the term 'banker' my Committee beg also to repeat what is said above regarding the strict application of the restriction to all concerns working at present with that name. My Committee are opposed to any exception being made for concerns or individuals because they may have been using the term before the legislation comes into force; the proposed legislation would in fact invest the term with a sanction to which these concerns would have no valid claim and the public would thus be misled.

5. Coming to para 3 of the letter, my Committee have carefully considered the four suggested restrictions. They think that as the term 'bank' or 'bankers' is to be allowed only for joint-stock companies, the restrictions imposed by the Indian Companies' Act will require to be supplemented only in the directions named herein.

(1). My Committee think that there should be no minimum fixed for subscribed capital, but if the Government think it at all necessary to fix the same it should not be more than Rupees 50,000 subscribed capital.

(2) My Committee are of opinion that it would be advisable to legislate that one-third of the subscribed capital must be paid up within one year of the registration of a bank or bankers.

(3) To this my Committee are opposed as they think that it should be left at directors' discretion to recommend dividends and at shareholder's i.e. the proprietors, to sanction the declaration of dividends by directors. My Committee do not think it advisable for legislation to impose any restrictions in this direction.

(4) My Committee think that it is not possible to put any restrictions by legislation of the nature suggested herein but they beg to suggest that power should be given to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies to refuse to register as 'bankers' or 'bank' such companies whose memoranda of association provide for, and warrant, business other than banking business in the broadest sense, as for example trading, shipping, insurance, commission agency etc.

My Committee think that it would be necessary to provide for an appeal on the Registrar's decision in this matter.

USE OF TERM "SAVINGS BANK."

6. Having dealt till now with the points and suggestions made in the letter of the Government, my Committee beg to suggest that it is imperatively necessary to restrict the use of the term 'Savings Bank.' This term has, in the opinion of my Committee, an equal if not a higher prestige, in the eyes of the Indian public, specially the poorer and illiterate class, and my Committee think that a restriction on this term is called for more urgently than on the term 'bank.' A Savings Bank is resorted to by the poorest depositors as it takes deposits from annas 4 upwards, which is not allowed in the case of current accounts and fixed deposits in banks. My Committee beg to suggest that none but Presidency Banks and Government Postal Department should be allowed to run savings banks.

7. My Committee beg also to suggest, that it may, with advantage, be enacted that no advances shall be made by a bank on its own shares, nor shall any advances be made on shares of other companies which may not be fully paid up.

8. The Committee beg to suggest that all concerns registered under the Indian Companies' Act as banks or bankers should be required to affix at a prominent place in their premises, a statement of their assets and liabilities from month to month, as is being published by the Presidency Banks every week; and that every three months a similar statement shall be published in at least one Vernacular and one English paper of the District and in the local Government Gazette.

ENGLISH FOREIGN BANKS.

9. It is presumed that the proposed banking legislation will apply to companies registered in India. There are many banks and bankers registered in Great Britian and foreign countries doing a large business in banking in India, and my Committee are strongly of opinion that some check must be exercised on them before they can call themselves, and work as banks or bankers in India. The examples of Arbuthnots of Madras, and William Watson and Co., of Bombay, bringing ruin to thousands by their reckless and negligent ways of banking are not wanting. If no checks be placed on English and foreign companies (banks or bankers whether registered or unregistered) the easiest course for people, wishing to start banking business in India, will be to register those companies outside India. It is a matter for consideration as to what should be enacted to prevent this, and my Committee beg to suggest that before any English or foreign banks or bankers be allowed to carry on business in India, they should be registered under the proposed new Act. As some Native States in India have their own regulations for joint-stock companies, it is suggested that banks and bankers, started in Native States, must also get themselves registered in British India as such.

10. The list of Joint-stock companies for British India for 1811-12 shows, that 454 banking and loan companies were registered till then in British India for banking purpose (with other aims too in some cases).

The column showing the objects of those 454 companies, shows that a considerable number of these has been registered with the object of banking and trading, with paid up capitals, bearing all sorts of proportions to the subscribed capital of each. It is fully possible some of these banking concerns are working in good faith. But if the suggestions made in the letter of the Government under reference, and approved of by my Committee be enacted a very considerable number of these concerns would have either to

(1) raise their paid up capital, or

(2) change their memoranda association to come in line with the new Act for if they do not choose to do thus, they would be required to change their names. This may inconvience the existing concerns unless sufficiently long time is given to these to enable them to adjust themselves to the new Act. My Committee beg to submit that the Government would, after careful consideration, devise measures whereby no serious inconvenience of the nature mentioned above may result to such concerns.

EFFICIENT AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

11. The question of efficient auditing of accounts of Banking concerns deserves, to my Committee's mind, most careful consideration and they beg to confirm their observations as made in their letter to you dated 14th December 1911 in reply to your letter No. 8429 dated 8th September 1911. The following is a quotation from the said letter:—

"The qualifications of auditors on the public Register should be,

(a) Every fellow, associate or member of an Incorporated body of professional Accounts and Auditors or Great-Britain and Ireland or of India, when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by the Government of India.

(b) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present:—

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants.
2. The Scottish Chartered Accountants
3. The Insitute of Chartered Accountants Ireland.
4. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
5. The Corporation of Accountants.
6. The Central Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three Societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth is Incorporate Accountants and of the fifth as Corporate Accountants and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(c) All the practising auditors at the time of the passing of the Act should be recognised in the first list.

(d) Persons who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government of by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of accountants and auditors, and provided that they have served under registered auditors or worked as accountants for a period of at least two years."

The above observations were arrived at after careful consideration and my Committee are opposed to any encroachment being made in the field for selection of auditors.

12. These are the views of my Committee on the subject matter of the letter of the Government and other cogent subjects. My Committee are not very sanguine of the results of Government interference in the regulation of trade and commerce. An attempt to define, or limit by legislation, the function of a bank or bankers is not advisable, and the only salutary checks that can be suggested have been mentioned above. The best remedy of shareholders and depositors is education and experience.

13. It is not possible to devise such legislation as cannot be got beyond by wilful ill-doers, ever so strong and restrictive the legislation may be.

14. My Committee have approved of such restrictions, as would be calculated to cause least inconvenience to genuine banking enterprize, whilst giving protection to investors and depositors in banking concerns on broad and general lines.

15. Some of the recent revelations regarding reckless and negligent management of banks necessitate a reference here before this letter is concluded. My Committee are anxious that these should not bias either the Government or any critics of the Government suggestions, whilst proposals for legislation are being considered, for, the proposed banking Act will apply to all concerns, present and future alike, and there is no reason to suppose that average sound banking concerns do not exist at present, or will not be floated hereafter.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

"Have not Played Straight."

"The New Statesman".—Several events of importance have occurred during the week in connection with the Indian troubles in South Africa. The Viceroy demands a thoroughy enquiry into the question, and especially, it would appear, into the charges of barbarities inflicted upon indentured Indians; General Botha has made an emphatic defence, though in general terms, of the Union Government's policy; and at Esperanza, on the southern coast of Natal, an encounter between the police and the strikers (the latter using stones and cane-knives) has resulted in the killing of four Indians and the wounding of 20 or more. Moreover, large numbers of Indians have been imprisoned for absenting themselves from work—a notable illustration of the penal conditions of indentured labour. General Botha, repudiating the accusations of ill-treatment, denies that there has been any breach of faith, insists that the Union Government has made large concessions to the Indian leaders, and implies that the crisis has been brought about by false statements circulated by irresponsible persons not in South Africa—by which, presumably, he can only mean Lord Ampthill, Mr. Gokhale and Lord Hardinge. That there has been plenty of wild talk we may all admit; but in view of what has happened since Mr. Gokhale's mission last year, it must be plainly said that the Union Ministers have not played straight. Two more entirely fair and reasonable negotiators than Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Gandhi do not exist.

The Sun and the Wind.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika".—Papers like the "Pall Mall Gazette" of England and the "Englishman" of India must have indeed a very poor notion of the secret of the sway held by the "British Raj" over the Indians. That sway is not, cannot be, due to its regiments and artillery, in other words, its brute force, but on something better and higher which though not unknown to the preachers of the fire and sword cult, is certainly unpalatable to them. Who constantly egg on the British Government to play the wind instead of playing the sun, are thus its enemies and not its friends.

BAHAWALPUR SEDITION TRIAL

NO DEFENCE PLEADER ALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Dec. 15.

It appears that two of the accused now under trial for sedition in Bahawalpur State are Municipal Commissioners of the Bahawalpur City. They are reported to have decorated and illuminiated their houses lately in honour of the Political Agent's coming.

A leading legal practitioner of Multan offered his services to defend the accused in the sedition case in Bahawalpur but has been informed that the Durbar rules do not allow the appearance of pleaders before the State Courts. Applications for bail has been refused.

Some evidence has been taken by the special bench trying the sedition cases but copies of the complaint and evidence, it is stated, have not yet been given. Meanwhile the cases have been postponed for the 23rd instant.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL ON INDIAN MUSIC.

The annual prize distribution of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of Indian Music), took place yesterday evening at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided.

A distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present, among whom were the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Rani Saheba of Gondal, two Princesses of Gondal, the Chief of Miraj, the Hon. Mr. Lallabhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Pranjpye, and Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, ex-Divan of Bhavnagar.

The proceedings opened with a prayer with music by the students and teachers of the Vidyalaya.

THE REPORT.

Mr. Kallianrai Gulabrai Ghoda, the Honorary Secretary of the Vidyalaya, then read the report of the progress of the institution during the last twelve years of its existence.

The income of the Vidayalaya during the year 1912-13 was Rs. 23,364-5-2 and the expenditure Rs. 22,475-4-9.

The Secretary in conclusion, appealed for funds.

The lady students of the institution then gave a choice selection of music which was highly appreciated. Physical exercise with the accompaniment of music performed by some young students was loudly applauded.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, Principal of the institution, made a short speech. He hoped that one day music would form part of their ordinary school curriculum like Drawing and there would be university degrees in music.

The President then distributed prizes, which consisted of books, musical instruments and medals, to those students who had shown high proficiency at the last examination.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill then addressed the meeting, in his preliminary remarks he said that if he had known beforehand that Their Highnesses the Thakore Saheb and Rani Saheba of Gondal were to be present there he would have certainly suggested that His Highness should preside on this occasion, for the knowledge and learning of His Highness in the art of music was far superior to his. He had witnessed with great pleasure the drill performed by some students to the accompaniment of music. After being present at the gathering anybody, however sceptical would feel that a love of music was part and parcel of Indian character. He then said:—

It is clear from your annual reports that progress, since the foundation of this Vidayalaya in Lahore, thirteen years ago, has been continuous and steady: and it is satisfactory to see that, if revenue and expenditure are the test of growth, your operations have progressed most rapidly since the transfer of your headquarters to Bombay five years ago. But I have not been able to find precisely what the development of your work in point of numerical strength of pupils has been. I suggest to you that your report might perhaps with advantage indicate this. That there are now 205 students in Bombay 1,500 at other centres seems, however, satisfactory and a subject for congratulation to the teaching staff and to the organizing work of Mr. Kalianrai.

MUSICAL LITERATURE.

I adverted, in Poona, to the deficiency in musical literature in India, and also to the absence of a written system of notation for Indian music. I see from your report that Pandit Vishnu Digambar has devised a system of notation, and that it is claimed for it that by its means any song, however intricate can be rendered in writing. That is a very important development for the purposes of the study of Indian music; and I feel sure that in the light of the cautions conveyed by such an authority as Ananda Coomeraswami against the hasty adoption of revised methods he has not adopted this method without due reflection. But I confess that I do share very cordially Ananda's fears about the future of Indian musical science unless the greatest care be observed. Think what the underlying theory of music in India is. I have not studied the Sangit Ratnakar: but, avoiding technical terms, I understand the theory underlying music to have been that each individual of us, has, what I may call an individual tone, or tonation, if he can only, by study find it and manage to express it, which can be made the medium of communication between himself and nature and the godhead. From the point of view of the science of musical harmony as understood in the West such a theory is perhaps unscientific; but it is at least a very beautiful one, and accounts perhaps for the two factors which make Indian music such a complex affair—its infinite number of unrenderable hair breadth notes and the impossibility of reducing them to a concrete record.

THEORIES OF EAST AND WEST.

I suggested in Poona that the musical theories of East and West reflected, in a measure, on the one hand in the East, the beauties of the philosophies which embrace all of nature in the universe, and, in the West, the more practical and scientific mentality of the people. If that is correct, then what we westerners regard as the misfortune of an absence of written notation from Indian music is explained.

What I suggest is that you should not assume that any system of notation now adopted is either complete or insusceptible of improvement. In other words do not rest content with the system now introduced. This is no reflection on Pandit Vishnu Digambar. He would, I am sure, be the last to claim either finality or completeness for his system. His is the credit of having devised a written and logical system of notation; one which enables you to propagate an intelligible teaching of the art. All I suggest—and I believe he would be the first to agree—is that the subject is not, on that account finished.

PHILOSOPHIC ASPECT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

To hold this would be the very negation of the superiority of Indian music over western; for the Indian claim to excellence must rest rather on its universality than on any scientific basis. I can conceive of nothing much more beautiful than the idea of music as the means of communication between the soul of man and the soul of nature in her many manifestations; while to me the notion that each individual human soul can attain to that means only by finding the particular note which is his medium, is an attractive way of expressing and maintaining the theory of the individuality of each man's own Ego. The claim of Indian music to superiority lies in this, its philosophic aspect; and it would be a calamity if—through a keen desire to reduce it to scientific expression—this aspect of it were obscured.

In conclusion the Hon. Mr. Hill said that he would heartily endorse the Principal's hope that music would form part of their school curricula. He announced a prize offered by Mrs. S. Gokhale for the lady students of the Vidyalaya for proficiency on any musical instrument other than harmonium.

After the usual vote of thanks Pandit Vishnu Digambar gave a selection of music and the gathering dispersed.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND,

MRS. BAHADURJI'S FIFTH COLLECTION.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 28,245-9-0.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Wedows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	26,692	5	0
Collected in a Parsee Architect's firm ...	295	0	0
Salsette Travelling Club ...	50	0	0
Mr. Harichand Amirchand Javeri,	25	0	0
Mr. Kashinath Dhondu Palwaidhan ...	7	0	0
C. H. S. ...	5	0	0
Students ...	5	0	0
Mr. Dwarkadas Sunderdas (1st instalment) ...	1	4	0
Ramtanay ...	0	8	0
A. A. Chitre ...	15	0	0
Through Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji (5th instalment).			
Mr. Pagani (Colombo) ...	250	0	0
Mrs. Gulabchund M. Damania ...	100	0	0
Messrs. Hirant Odian and Co. ...	100	0	0
Mrs. Chimanlal H. Setalwad ...	51	0	0
Mrs. Bholabhai Desai ...	50	0	0
A Zoroastrian lady ...	50	0	0
Mrs. N. H. Moos ...	50	0	0
Mrs. Dwarkadas Gordhandas ...	50	0	0
Mr. Dwarkadas Gordhandas ...	50	0	0
A Hindu gentleman ...	50	0	0
Mrs. Ardeshir Merwanji Madan ...	30	0	0
Mrs. Ali Akbar ...	25	0	0
Mrs. Deepchund M. Javeri ...	25	0	0
Mrs. Jaiprabha M. Nanavati ...	25	0	0
C. C. S. ...	25	0	0
Mr. N. M. Purvez ...	25	0	0
Mr. Roognathdas Gopaldas ...	25	0	0
Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas ...	25	0	0
Mrs. Nundagouri H. Saraya (2nd instalment) ...	15	0	0
Lady Sympathiser ...	15	0	0
Miss Kanimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy through Mr. M. T. Kadarbhoy ...	15	0	0
Miss A. H. Wadia ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Bhimji N. Dalal (2nd instalment) ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Piroshoo N. Dubash ...	10	0	0
Sympathiser ...	10	0	0
N. A. ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Lilibai Dharamdas ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Shirinbai D. Nanavati ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Kulsumbai Hussain Mulji ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Shrinbai Ahmad Rahim ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Jenubai Gulamali ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Dhunbaiji Naoroji Modi ...	5	0	0
Mr. Madhawlal C. Shah ...	5	0	0
D. T. S. ...	5	0	0
Sympathiser ...	3	0	0
Sympathiser ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Aibara ...	3	0	0
Mrs. Sushila N. Divatia ...	3	0	0
Sympathiser ...	2	8	0
A. Parsee lady ...	2	0	0
T. H. Nanavatty ...	2	0	0
Total ...	28,245	9	0

CORRECTIONS.

We regret the error in acknowledging the contribution from Shri Sai Baba C/o Dr. R. S. Kothare in our issue of the 9th instant as from Shri Bai Baba. The sum of Rs. 25 under the name of Mr. A. M. Rahimtola is from Messrs. K. G. A. Remtula Mulji and Co.

THE AGAH KHAN AT DELHI.

INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 15.

His Highness the Aga Khan spent a busy week-end at Delhi, and left for Bombay to-day. He had interviews with the Viceroy and other high officials.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 15.

The weather has been dry practically everywhere and on the whole normal conditions prevail.

Forecast:—No important change.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE VICEREGAL VISIT.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME VOTED.

EULOGISTIC REFERENCES TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola moved "That a Committee consisting of the Councillors to be named at the Meeting be appointed to consider and report whether a sufficiently large area of land in an isolated part of the City should be acquired for the purpose of creating a centre for the location of all new milch cattle stables to be put under strict municipal supervision, with adequate facilities for conveying the necessary supplies and bringing into the different parts of the City adequate supply of milk under proper precautions and with the utmost expedition possible as regards time occupied in transit. That the Committee be requested to prepare a scheme on the lines indicated with full estimates and particulars if they come to the conclusion that such a scheme is desirable and practicable.

Sir Ebrahim said it was essentially necessary to have a centre as suggested by himself if they wanted the Municipal executive to exercise effective control over stables. It was generally recognised that no new milch stables should be allowed to be erected as they created insanitary centres in the city. But at the same time they could not refuse a license for the erection of stables in the heart of the city if there was no other space available for them. They had recently passed new bye-laws which would reduce the accommodation capacity in the existing stables and require extra stables. It was therefore desirable that the Corporation should seriously consider a scheme like the one he had suggested. He thought that the scheme would not only be self-supporting but also profitable. But he wished to emphasise that even if there were a loss, the Corporation should be prepared to incur it in the interests of the city's health. His idea of the scheme was that a large area should be acquired by the Municipality for creating a centre for the erection of new milch stables. If a sufficiently remote space could be secured, he thought it would be cheap. Then the Municipality must provide necessary communications. There should be tramway lines laid or a trackless tram service or motor buses run to carry the milk and men. The milk should be brought to the different parts of the city as expeditiously as possible. He was of opinion that the actual cost of land would be so small that in lending the land to private persons to build stables on, the income would be sufficient to meet the cost of providing means of communications and the maintenance of the supervisory staff. Having once established the centre, they must ask the Commissioner not to allow any fresh stables in any other part of the city. As to the suggestion of having such a centre outside the city, or in Salsette, he would not support it because they could not exercise supervision or control over stables situated outside Municipal limits.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved a rider that the Corporation should ask the Government to allow the Committee to secure the services of Dr. Harold Mann for consultation.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola accepted the rider.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said they would see the land at last. The controversy had been going on for the last twenty-five years. Columbus saw land at a distance and he (the speaker), hoped that their Municipal Columbus might discover a new stable.

Sir Ebrahim's proposition with Sir Pherozeshah's rider was carried.

NUISANCES NEAR PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved: 'That the Corporation are of opinion that in future no urinals, latrines, or night-soil depots be placed within twenty-five yards of Jamatkhanas, Mahajanwadis or any places of worship and that whenever, any proposal for placing any of these conveniences near any of those places is submitted to him, the Commissioner will be good enough to inform the Corporation of the proposal before any action is taken in the matter.''

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that some arrangement must be arrived at by which the Commissioner's hands could not be tied down. He therefore asked Dr. Sukhia to modify his proposition to the effect that the Commissioner should consult the Corporation in cases in which it was proposed to locate urinals, latrines or night-soil depots within fifty yards of places of worship etc.

Mr. P. C. Sethna asked from what point of a place of worship the distance was to be measured.

Dr. Sukhia said it was to be measured from any point of the place of worship.

The Commissioner said they must have some more definite definition of a place of worship. He was told that almost every house in Bombay had a place of worship, and he therefore suggested that the term should be a "place of public worship."

The Commissioner's suggestion was accepted.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported Dr. Sukhia's proposition.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola said there must be some finality to the discussions that they were periodically having in the matter. The proposition as modified by Sir Pherozeshah's suggestion dealt with this difficulty and he asked the Corporation to accept it.

Dr. Sukhia's proposition as amended by Sir Pherozeshah's suggestion was defeated on a show of hands. But on a poll being taken, it was carried by 24 against 21 votes.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report of the Committee regarding the Western India Turf Club's application for extending a portion of the Race Course be recorded.

Sir Bhalchandra said the Committee saw no objection to the land being rented to the Club on a strictly permissive tenure viz that the Club should remove the extension when called upon to do so and payment for the land actually occupied.

The motion was carried.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the thirty-ninth report of the Committee regarding a proposed modification of the alignment of the Tramway tracks opposite the Victoria Terminus be adopted.

The principal modifications involved were: (a) To abandon the idea of constructing a shelter opposite the Victoria Terminus and in its place to provide a refuge at the Transfer Station opposite the corner of Murzban Road. (b) The track is re-aligned so as to be in the centre of the fair way rather than at one side. After having inspected the site, the Committee approved of the proposed arrangement and of the design of the shelter placed before them with the exception of the dome which was not required.

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that the Committee had unanimously approved of the transfer and the modifications.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the Committee had done so after visiting the spot.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was carried.

WELCOMING THE VICEROY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved: (1) That an Address of Welcome be presented by the Corporation to His Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching visit to Bombay; (2) That a Committee composed of the Councillors to be named at the Meeting be appointed to draw up the Address and to submit it to the Corporation for approval; (3) That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges; (4) That the Address be presented at the Municipal Hall or at the Town Hall of Bombay and the President be requested to ascertain the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy in the matter.'

Sir Pherozeshah said it was glad tidings of great joy that H. E. the Viceroy was coming to visit Bombay to open the new Docks. They had been very much startled by the persistent rumours that the Viceroy was leaving India before the expiration of his term of office. Possibly the wish was farthest to the thought with some people, but he (the speaker) would say that so far as the whole of the country was concerned, it was a great relief to learn that the Viceroy intended to do nothing of the kind (Loud Applause) and that with the courage, firmness and bravery which characterised his administration, His Excellency would continue to fill his high office up to the last minute of its term (Continued Applause). They all knew what the whole country thought of the Viceroy, and he therefore need not dwell upon the subject but he would make just one remark. When Lord Ripon was appointed to the Viceroyalty of this country, that remarkable man 'Chinese' Gordon, who was his Private Secretary, said that God had blessed both England and India in giving a Viceroy like Lord Ripon to this country. He (the speaker) would say that God had blessed both England and India in giving the country a Viceroy like Lord Hardinge (Loud and Continued Applause).

Sir Pherozeshah named the following Committee:—The President; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; Sir Dinshaw Petit; Sir Sassoon David; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. F. M. Chinoy; Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Mr. J. Baptista; Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Dr. Jehangir Cursetji; Dr. DeMonte; and the mover.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, said he did not want to say anything in seconding the proposition so ably moved by Sir Pherozeshah. But he would only draw their attention to the memorable words uttered by the Viceroy at the Legislative Council shortly after the dastardly outrage at Delhi; that he would not depart by a hair's breadth from his policy for the well-being of the people of this country. His Excellency has religiously and scrupulously carried out that policy (Applause).

The motion were carried.

FUTURE LIGHTING OF THE CITY.

Sir Pherozeshah said that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 278, dated the 10th April 1913, requesting him to furnish a report containing proposals for improving the future lighting of the City with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electric power and the comparative cost thereof and further to ascertain and report if the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company would be prepared to undertake the introduction of electric light in a specified area for experiment, and he be requested to inform the Corporation what action has been taken in the matter.

Sir Pherozeshah said the the present contract was going to expire shortly and he would like to know what the Commissioner had done to accelerate the negotiations with the Bombay Electric and Tramways Company in the matter. It was most important that before they came to a decision in the matter the Commissioner should approach all companies, for without such competition they were likely to impose very heavy terms upon the Corporation. A good many improvements had lately been made in gas lighting and he should be very sorry if the Commissioner tied down their hands in the selection of the best material in lighting the city as it should be lighted. He therefore wanted the Commissioner to expedite the negotiations with the Electric Company. There were many persons ready, with suggestions to expend the balance at the disposal of the Corporation, but he wanted the Corporation to realise that they had to do many important things in the future and that the balance should not be frittered away.

The motion was carried.

Sir P. M. Mehta moved: That the Commissioner's report regarding the invitation of tenders for the supply of cast iron pipes, lockbar pipes and meters in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main, received with the Standing Committee resolution No. 3040, be recorded.

Sir Pherozeshah said the notice asking for the tenders should be largely advertised both here and in England.

The proposition was carried.

The following proposition standing in Sir Pherozeshah's name was also carried: 'That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a list of cases in which the sanction of the Corporation was obtained during the last three years for prescribing fresh regular lines for streets with details.''

Mr. J. Baptista withdrew his motion regarding a contribution to the South African Passive Resistance Fund.

This concluded the December agenda.

BOMBAY THEATRE BY-LAWS.

THEATRE PROPRIETORS AND AUTHOR'S MEETING.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, some time ago circulated draft by-laws for the more effective control of houses of public amusement in the city. The rules duly appeared in the "Government Gazette" and were sent to the various local dramatic companies for any criticism they might wish to make regarding them. In view of the importance of the subject, it is felt that the rules deserve a wider discussion than by those whom they immediately affect. It has been recognised that they have a direct bearing on the growth of dramatic literature and the development of dramatic art and that a full discussion should be secured on these points and that some definite proposals should be formulated and submitted to the authorities concerned after fully recognizing the principles and the spirit that have prompted Government to frame such rules. A small meeting of the proprietors of theatres, dramatists, playwrights, literary men and others took place on Monday evening at 6 o'clock Standard Times, in the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to consider the rules and to draft a memorial to the Government of Bombay embodying the views of the meeting. The requisition for the meeting was signed by a few local citizens as well as those who are more directly affected by the rules.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., Editor of the "Indu Prakash" was unanimously voted to the chair.

Mr. Anant Waman Barve then read the circular requisitioning the evening's meeting, which had been sent to about 150 representative gentlemen, both locally and in the mofussil. He also read letters of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from Messrs. Khaparde, Bhanu (Poona), Chhatre (Poona), Dixit (Belgaum) Keshvrao Bhosle of the Lalitkaladarsha Dramatic Company, and others.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the servants of India Society then dealt with some objectionable features of the Regulations recently promulgated. He stated that he and two or three others had been to the Police Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, recently, to point out these objections. Mr. Edwards was sympathetic enough to suggest them that they should submit definite proposals which he would consider on their merits.

Mr. Devdhar asked the meeting to consider the Regulations carefully and submit a memorial to the Police Commissioner. Mr. Devdhar then pointed out some objectionable features in the Regulations, such for example that the curtains, scenery, etc., of the Theatre Companies should be fire proof There was much vagueness in regard to this rule. They did not know if the dress was also included in the list of articles which were to be fire proof. Similarly there was much vagueness in the rule which required that the theatres should not be occupied as residential quarters. The most important restriction which faced them were as regards the issue of a license and the power vested in the Police Commissioner to prohibit plays when he considers them objectionable on grounds of violation of public morals, public peace, or as creating social or religious animosities. But it was rather unfair that such absolute powers should be vested in the Police Commissioner, without giving the party to whom license is to be refused or whose play is to be peremptorily stopped, any opportunity to defend himself. Mr. Devdhar suggested that they should ask that the Police Commissioner should be helped in his decisions by an advisory committee of literary experts, who would give an independent opinion on the merits of each case. They also objected to the provision that each applicant for a license, that is each theatre proprietor or manager of a dramatic Company, should produce a certificate of good character.

These were some of the objectionable or debateable features of the new regulations and it was incumbent on them that they should be properly represented to the Police Commissioner and the Government with a view to their alteration.

A discussion then followed and Messrs. A. R. V. Ranjit, Chairman of the Prabhu Young Amateurs, M. R. Bodas, M.A., LL.B., Karkhanis of the Maharashtra Natak Mandali and others took part and made various suggestions. In the end the general sense of the meeting crystallised itself into the following two propositions:—

1. That the Police Commissioner before refusing any license under Rule No. 6 of the New Regulations should ascertain the views of a permanent advisory committee of distinguished literary hen and dramatic authors, appointed for the purpose, and that the applicant for the license or the author should have a right to be heard before the committee. Secondly that a clause should be added to the Regulations that the Police Commissioner's decision should be subject to an appeal by the applicant for the license or the author, to a court of law whose decision should be binding.

The meeting came to a close, after appointing a committee of representative gentlemen who should draw up a memorial to the Police Commissioner on the lines of the general sense of the meeting.

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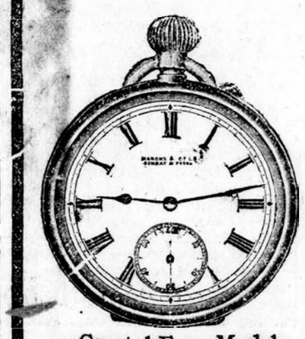

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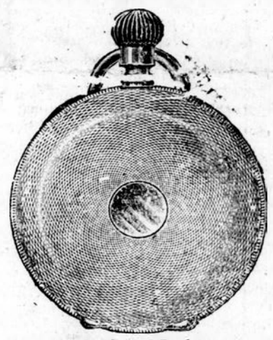

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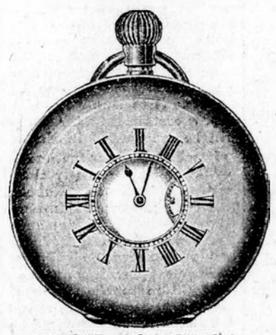

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INDORE WEDDING.

IMPOSING FESTIVITIES.

GORGEOUS PROCESSIONS.

(From our Correspondents.)

INDORE, Dec. 11.

Since last week Indore city has worn a festive appearance owing to His Highness the Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar's marriage. The marriage was celebrated with due pomp at Indore on Monday and the festivities attendant on the marriage ceremony are still going on. His Highness attended by the principal Sardars, Mankaris, and officials marched in procession, His Highness on the State elephant, and were met by the bride's grandfather, Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, and other kinsmen at Maroti's Mandir near the New Palace where the bridegroom was presented with dresses and a bejewelled sword by the bride's party. The Maharaja Saheb then marched on horseback to the grand Mandap erected in the New Palace Gardens. The bride Miss Indirabai was then led to the Lagna Mandap by her uncle where the ceremony was performed amid the din and firing of guns and musketry. The Mandap was crowded to its full extent by prominent lady members and relatives of His Highness. Her Highness the Senior Maharanee Saheba being also present.

All the ceremonies such as Kanyadan, Saptapadi, etc., having been performed, a first-class Durbar was held in the Old Palace in honour of the wedding and attar, pan and gulab were distributed to the Sirdars, Mankaris and State Officials who mustered strong in the Durbar Hall. A State Banquet followed at night in which over 8,000 guests took part.

A GORGEOUS PROCESSION.

On Tuesday the bride and bridegroom's party marched in the afternoon in a gorgeous procession, consisting of over 21 elephants, caparisoned horses, camel corps and escorted by Cavalry and Infantry to the Lal Baug Palace, where the bride and bridegroom's party indulged in Rang and Gulal, H. H.'s party resorting to firehoses. This procession returned in the evening in the same order, and it was a great sight to see the bride and bridegroom's party which had passed in the afternoon in snow-white costumes, besmeared with Rang and Gulal. Several banquets and minor ceremonies took place during the two days and fireworks were let off in great profusion. A concert was given in the New Palace in which Prof. Keshavrao Datar, Vice-Principal of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya took part and was handsomely rewarded by His Highness.

The last of the functions in connection with the wedding took place on Friday when the bride was taken from the New Palace to the Lal Baug Palace, His Highness' residence. Another gorgeous procession consisting of elephants, caparisoned horses, camel corps and the Military Cavalry and Infantry escorted the Varat procession. His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharanee accompanied by their respective *Karavalis* mounted the State elephant. This procession was under the guidance of Colonel Dube. The streets were illuminated and the rich and loyal bankers of Indore did not stint spending money in decorating their premises in honour of the happy event. Dense crowds assembled on both sides of the roads leading from the New Palace to the Lal Baug Palace about two miles distance. Fireworks were again let off from various points as the Varat procession marched on its way to the Lal Baug Palace. Silver coins were freely distributed to the poor on the road and Indore never looked so gay, the whole city seeming to participate in the festivity. The procession reached Lal Baug at about 8-30 p. m. where it was enthusiastically received, the various Regimental Bands of the Maharaja's Troops playing the National Anthem. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharanee Indirabai Saheba were then received at the Palace entrance, *Arti* being waved on the bridal pair. After the Lakshmi pujan and distribution of sweets, atar, gulab, and garlands, the guests dispersed. The Varat procession being one of the important functions, there was unusual bustle in the city and the Sardars, Mankaris, and State officials made a fine display in their gaudy uniforms. To-day a Garden Party was given in honour of the guests, at the Lal Baug Palace, the Maharaja's residence, when costly presents were given.

The arrangement made by the Marriage Committee under the Presidentship of General Matkar, were very satisfactory and Sardar Bhiskutay in charge of the Guests' camp was all affability and courteousness.

Owing to the ill-health of the Senior Maharanee Saheba this second marriage has taken place. H. H. the Senior Maharanee and the Ma Sahebs having themselves projected the alliance and heartily participated in the wedding festivities. As the Senior Maharanee has already male issues, the second Maharanee's issues will have no claim to the *gadi* and Her Highness Maharanee Indirabai will always rank as junior Maharanee.

The guests will be leaving to-morrow.

STAGE TO PEERAGE.

ACTRESS TO MARRY THE HEIR TO A BARONY.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maggie Jarvis, who is playing Jolan in one of the English touring companies of "Gipsy Love," and Mr. Richard Henry Brinsley Norton, the heir to Baron Grantley, a creation of the eighteenth century granted to Sir Fletcher Norton who after being Attorney-General, became Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Norton was born in 1892, and met his future wife while she was acting in London. Miss Jarvis began her stage career by playing children's parts at His Majesty's and the Prince of Wales's Theatres, understudied Miss Mabel Russell in "Gipsy Love" and is at present playing the part on tour. She was also seen as Chrysea in "The Arcadians" at the Shaftesbury. She understudied and occasionally played Miss Sari Petrass's part in "The Marriage Market" at Daly's Theatre.

IMPERIAL CAPITAL.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL TOPICS.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

LORD HARDINGE'S UNSUCCESSFULL EFFORTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

Since the return of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Hardinge, to the Capital, social life is moving slowly apace. There were two small dinner parties at the Viceregal Lodge where the prominent members of the Public Services Commission were present as well as the leading officials of the Government of India. The Imperial Gymkhana Club which is destined to revive the glories of the 'Go-lightly-Hall of Calcutta' with a roll of 192 members was opened on Thursday night with a ball in which Their Excellencies participated. An excellent supper was provided. With limited accommodation at Viceregal Lodge no entertaining on any big scale is possible and therefore small dinner parties and dances will be the feature of the season. So far no State function has been contemplated except a State Dinner on New Year's Day to which only the heads of Departments are bidden. The Levee will be in Calcutta. There is no talk of any Drawing-room here and it is difficult to say where the Annual State Ball will take place. Several weddings are fixed for the season and the first fashionable marriage will be solemnised on Monday. The most important will be the wedding of Miss Hewett and Captain Atkinson which will take place from Viceregal Lodge. The weather has been cloudy and enjoyable but the stagnation and lethargy of Delhi life about which the Chief Commissioner spoke the other day are indisputable.

SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa is the only absorbing topic both in and outside the official circles. Lord Hardinge has done the Indian cause a great service but it appears His Excellency has not had his way so far. He may yet succeed in the end. The first announcement of the Commission of enquiry was well received but the subsequent telegrams giving the composition and scope of the Commission have belied all our expectations. Both the Imperial and Indian Governments remain unrepresented and the general impression is that the Commission will apply the whitewash all round. I know for certain the Viceroy was anxious for Indian representation and so was Mr. Gokhale. The result has been the complete negation of their efforts. The question now remains whether India will await the finding of the Commission or proceed with her own efforts. Mr. Gokhale's resolution is still on the agenda and every preparation has been made for its discussion. It even has been settled that His Excellency will preside and guide the deliberations, but whether it will now come off is a matter which Mr. Gokhale will settle with the authorities. The resolution raises many side issues of far wider importance such as retaliation etc., than mere grievances of the Indian people in South Africa. Mr. Gokhale's efforts in Delhi both in official and non-official circles have been crowned with success and the people of Delhi have given him more than Rs. 17,000 as their humble contributions to assist their fellow countrymen in their struggle against the Boer misrule. The only unfortunate point is that large numbers of Britishers like Sir Duncan Mackenzie and others settled in Natal are the employers of Indian labour and that they strongly oppose any concession for bettering the prospects of their Indian fellow subjects.

NOTABLE APPOINTMENTS.

Since my last letter quite a number of appointments have been made. In the Punjab Chief Court the Barrister vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, has been given to a Civilian and thus a distinguished lawyer who acted for a month has been kept out of the Chief Court for a time. Mr. Justice Kensington who succeeds the Chief Judge has got about a year or more to serve and let us hope his vacancy will go to a deserving lawyer of the Court Bar Mr. Scott Smith who now gets the vacancy was on several occasions, superseded and one irresistibly comes to the conclusion that Government have taken a long time to recognise his merit.

Reconstitution of the Foreign Office is another event of the week. Mr Wood who becomes Political Secretary is wellknown both in Bengal and Bombay. He was on the Executive side in Bengal while on the Bombay side he was Resident of Indore. Son of the famous Head Master of Harrow a keen cricketer—an all-round sportsman, he is held in the highest esteem as an official and a gentleman. He will have for his Deputy Mr. Holland, who belongs to the Indian Civil Service of the Madras establishment and lately Political Agent of Bharatpur. Sir Henry MacMahon's place as Foreign Secretary will go to Colonel Sir Percy Cox, the Deputy will be Mr. Grant of the North Western Frontier Provinces. The appointment of Military Secretary to the India Office which General Sir Beauchamp Duff is about to vacate has not been filled up and gossips in the Military circle assign the appointment to General Sir Robert Scallon.

NEW DELHI.

So much has of late been written about the progress of works in New Delhi that nothing is left for me to chronicle. In fact nothing beyond ballasting operations are being undertaken nor is anything possible till the rough estimates have been examined by the Government of India and seen by the Secretary of State: Meanwhile a huge camp with all modern amenities of life has been prepared for the European Engineering Staff. Mr. Keeling Chief Engineer is the responsible head of the works while Major Cruikshank R.E., Superintending Engineer has been entrusted with the Buildings and Roads Division and Mr. Rouse has the control of the Water-works, Sewage, Drainage and other branches of Sanitary Engineering. Mr. Barnett will be in charge of the construction of Government House while Mr. Croad will look after the Secretariats. The estimates are now being printed off and possibly more will be heard of the new Capital during the Budget week in March.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. Nathersole, Inspector General of irrigation, has proceeded to Burma on inspection duty.

The 25th instant has been fixed for the Session of the Indian Industrial Conference to be held at Karachi.

There is no truth in the statement that more troops are to be sent to the Persian Gulf owing to the recrudescence of gun running.

The total "Takavi" advances distributed in the districts affected by drought in the U. P. now amount to about one hundred and five lakhs.

The "Indian Military Record" states that arrangements have just been made for the translation into Hindustani of Mr. Morgan Shuster's book, "The Strangling of Persia."

Pandit Harishkesh Shastri, who was a famous oriental scholar, late of the Lahore and Calcutta Sanskrit Colleges, and editor, "Vidyodoy" of Bhatpara died at his residence at Bhatpara on the 9th instant at the age of 65.

The General Officer Commanding the Lucknow Division has announced his intention of keeping a record of all British ex-soldiers in Lucknow and the surrounding districts, in order that he may keep in touch with such men, specially those in depressed circumstances.

No less than ten silver caskets were presented to the Viceroy within the space of an hour or so at Madras, and one of the papers solemnly records the "fact" that the Municipality of Madura presented its address in a casket measuring fourteen feet long by six feet wide and six feet deep.

Lady Hewett will arrive in India for a short visit this cold weather, in order to be at her daughter's wedding in January in Delhi. It is understood that the Viceroy will give Miss Lena Hewett away on the occasion of her marriage with Captain John Atkinson, A. D. C.

It is stated that Professor Karve, who in a recent lecture delivered under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, gave an account of his twenty years' work in the cause of Indian womanhood, is collecting materials, for his autobiography, which he intends to bring out shortly.

The Law is starting badly at Bankipore. The trowel and other implements with which the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of the new High Court have been stolen. The Bankipore "Express" adds: "The police are investigating but no clue of the culprit has so far been found.

Mr. Visveswarayya, the Dewan of Mysore has ordered the opening of a Railway workshop to train Indian Drivers and other Railway workmen for being employed in the Mysore State Railways. Mr. Bell the Railway Engineer, will be in charge of this Workshop.

The question as to whether the Kutub Minar at Delhi was a Hindu or a Mahomedan monument has been answered in a paper read before the Punjab Historical Society last week by Mr. Kunwar Sain, in which it is definitely claimed that it is a Hindu relic of a date long anterior to Mahomedan times.

The scarcity prospects in the United Provinces show no improvement, and the Provincial Government are doing their best to meet the situation. The *taccavi* grant has now risen to Rs. 105 lakhs from Rs. 80 lakhs, which was announced in a recent letter from the United Provinces Government.

The Anglo-Indian Association of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province recently memorialised the Government, praying that the pension of the members of the domiciled community be exempted from income, tax. The Government have informed the Association that the suggestion cannot be entertained.

The Central Hindu College authorities have finally decided to transfer the college to the Hindu University Committee. The details of the transfer and of the new management are to be settled hereafter. The new arrangement is to come into force from the beginning of next year. An Englishman with English University qualifications is to be appointed Principal. It is almost certain that the University buildings will be constructed in Nagwa.

It will have been noticed from the list of public holidays recently that two more days have been declared Mahomedan holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, viz., August 24th (Id-ul-fitr) and October 30th (Iduzzoha). Besides, Mahomedan employees in most Government offices will be allowed to absent themselves on the following days, in addition to the five public holidays: Muharram 3 days, Akhiri Chahar Shamba 1 day, Shabibarat 1 day, Id-ul-fitr 1 day and Iduzzoha 1 day.

The "Statesman's" Dacca correspondent writes:—Dacca is at present full of rumours. One day we hear that the proposed University which is to be the centre of Indian learning has been vetoed, on the next day that it has been reduced to insignificant proportions, and on the third day that it is confidently announced that it will not be built till the Patna University has been opened. Most of the rumours have been received apathetically. After the abolition of the Partition, we are prepared to believe any statement and any rumour.

The Committee of the Burma Chamber of Commerce spoke their mind very freely to the Member for Commerce and Industry, particularly on the subject of a High Court. It was pointed out that, since the High Courts Act in 1911, any legal difficulties there may have been in the way of constitution had been removed, and that Burma, cut off as she is on account of her geographical position, should be given the strongst possible Court under the constitution and certainly had every right to be treated on a par with the new Province of Behar and Orissa.

A suit in *forma pauperis* has been field in the Burma Chief Court by a minor Maung Baw Gwe, by his next friend Ma Thein Yin, the wife of Maung Thu Kha of Bogalay Bazaar, Rangoon. The suit is against (1) The I. T. Association Club; (2) against A. Cooke, Secretary of the Club, Plaintiff claimed the first prize of the August Sweep money amounting to Rs. 96,380 as the rightful claimant. Plaintiff was desirous of bringing a suit for recovery of this prize money, and for payment of which the first and second defendants are liable. Petitioner craved leave to sue as a pauper.

M. Paul Bluysen, the Deputy for French India in the French Senate, is now in Madras. He called on the Hon. Mr. W. O. Horne, Chief Secretary to Government, and presented letters of introduction to H. E. the Governor from the French Ambassador in London. On his return from Calcutta and Delhi, where he hopes to see H. E. the Viceroy, with similar letters of introduction, M Bluysen intends to see Lord Pentland personally.

Mr. B. N. Burjorjee of Rangoon for the fourth year in succession has won the Rangoon St. Leger, this time with Outlaw, a horse of his own breeding. In 1910, he won the race with Hla Nioon II, also gaining second and hird places with Lavender and Trixie. In 1911, Lavender won for him and last year he carried off the prize with Hygeia. On Wednesday last, there were but two starters and Outlaw led from start to finish.

The Raja of Cochin, whose intended abdication is announced, believes that the Judiciary and Executive work better apart. Last year he ordered all the Revenue Officers to be completely divested of magisterial functions and a separate Magisterial department was created, mostly with professionally qualified men in charge. This separation has worked remarkably well and has increased the efficiency of both the Land Revenue as well as the Magisterial departments says the Administration report.

On the afternoon of the 7th instant four European soldiers, stationed at Barrackpore went out of their Barracks for an excursion towards the village of Chandanpur near Titagarh. The soldiers, it is alleged, entered the inner apartments of a house belonging to Babu Moti Lall Ghosh who was not at that time in the house. The ladies in the house shut themselves up in a room. The soldiers, it is alleged took away a few warm cloths and wrappers that were lying in the verandah of the room. While the soldiers were going away, a neighbour followed them and requested them to return the articles. Then, it is alleged, one of the soldiers fell upon him and mercilessly belaboured him with a lathi. Mr. Macpherson, Assistant Superintendent of Police Barrackpore, is personally investigating the matter.—"Englishman."

A Railway accident occurred shortly before noon on the 9th instant in Colombo on the siding between the Parsons Road level-crossing and the Fort Station. The "Times of Ceylon" says:—"An engine turned over on its side, with two goods waggons smashed into matchwood, the hind wheels and buffers of one of them projecting in the air and blocking the double line, and the remainder of the train blocking the roadway—this was the extraordinary spectacle that met the gaze of people coming along the Persons Road. 'No one killed, only the fireman hurt and removed to hospital' was the first information gleaned by anxious on-lookers from an official. How the accident, occurred, I did not take long to find out. There was a well-take rail, torn up, and one end revealing an old crack, the rail at the point of the crack being held together only on top."

By the retirement of Mr. W. A. Johns, C.I.E., the Government of India lose one of their expert railway engineers who had gained experience in many directions, says the "Pioneer." He was one of the 1880 batch of Cooper's Hill men and he has been retired under the 55 years' rule with 33 years' service to his credit. Mr. Johns accompanied the Seistan Boundary Commission of 1902-3, but his most important task was reconnaissance and survey work in Southern Baluchistan and South Eastern Persia after the Trans-Persian Railway project came under the consideration of the Government of India. He finished his Report on the routes this summer, and it is understood that much valuable information as to alternative alignments, the nature of the country and the physical obstacles to be overcome was collected by the parties under his control.

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RUBBER HORRORS ON THE AMAZON.

GRAVE CHARGES.

Atrocities worse than those of Putumayo, but performed in the same country and in some cases by the same men, have been reported to the Foreign Office by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, which appeals for an inquiry.

Women inhumanly flogged, men and women bought and sold and living in slavery, natives murdered in cold blood—these says the "Daily News and Leader," are among the allegations made by an Englishman who is prepared to hold himself at the disposal of the British Government.

In their letter to the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Travers Buxton and the Rev. J. H. Harris, who are respectively secretary and organising secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, state that the allegations of cruelty practised upon Indians are made by an Englishman of considerable experience in the tropics, whose name is not unknown to the officials of the Foreign Office, and who is ready to place himself at the disposal of the Government in England or South America.

EXILED ENGLISHMEN.

"Briefly," says the letter, "this gentleman affirms that conditions in the areas in which he has either travelled or resided are as bad as—or, in his opinion, even worse than—in the Putumayo. He also asserts that, partly through ignorance and partly through deception practised upon them, certain Englishmen, whose names can be supplied, have become involved in the system of exploitation in a manner which effectively prevents their early return to their homes.

"One such man, although he has spent ten years in the regions, is unable to leave the territory; three others, unable to survive the conditions in which they became involved, have succumbed." The committee suggest the advisability of the Government issuing a warning to British subjects contemplating entering into contracts for the rubber enterprises in the Upper Amazon or its tributaries, particularly in view of the recent drop in rubber prices.

INHUMAN FLOGGING OF WOMEN.

"Our informant," the writers add, "asserts that the peonage system, as it now operates in the Beni, Acre, and other districts, is more cruel and more destructive of human life than the old system of slave-owning and slave-trading the abolition of which our society has laboured so long to secure. He particularly emphasises the inhuman flogging of women, the forest murders of Indian rubber workers, and the frequent suicides of the despairing white agents.

"The gravity of these allegations will not, we are sure, escape the attention of his Majesty's Government, and we beg to suggest that, in view of British treaty responsibilities and, still more, the fact that British subjects and British capital appear to be deeply involved, steps should be at once taken to secure a thorough investigation by an official of his Majesty's Government."

TORTURE BY SEMI-DROWNING.

Names are given of several men alleged to be concerned in this inhuman traffic. One is a man classed by Sir Roger Casement with the "worst criminals" of the Putumayo, he being the man who introduced the torture of "semi-drowning," which, in fact, often proved fatal. Two of the men engaged in exploiting the Acre territory frequently travel openly between Manaos and that area, and might, easily be arrested by either the Peruvian, Brazilian, or Bolivian authorities.

Two agents who have been working at Ingavi, near Riberalta, have with them not less than 35 Huitotos—men, women, and children stolen from the Putumayo. Sir Roger Casement reported that these men had "committed appalling crimes."

SOLD SLAVES FOR CAPITAL.

Another man, who is also named, was formerly chief of the section "Sur" on the Putumayo. He is exploiting the Indians of the Abuna river in Brazilian and Bolivian territory, his initial capital for this purpose having been obtained from the sale of two women and two Huitoto boys taken from the Putumayo.

The Society expects to receive further information, both as to the movements of the Putumayo criminals and the treatment of the natives, all of which will be immediately placed before the Government.

The Committee proposes that publication of this information should not be delayed beyond one month, which would provide ample time for the Governments concerned to arrest the criminal agents, whose whereabouts have for months been well known to the officials of the Peruvian, Brazilian, and Bolivian Governments.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN ON DIFFICULTIES OF REFORM.

Sir William Wedderburn presided over a meeting held at Gloucester on November 14, under the auspices of the local branch of the National Union of Women Workers, when a lecture on "Social Customs of the Mahomedans in India" was given by Mrs. F. E. Penny.

In introducing Mrs. Penny, the Chairman said that he had just been reading one of her books, and had been very much impressed by her intimate acquaintance with Indian life and Indian ways. The lecture had been arranged by the Women Workers' Union, and special reference would, no doubt, be made to the position of women. He thought it was right that prominence should be given to the case of women, because they were the principal sufferers of social customs were either unjust or oppressive. (Hear hear) Moreover, in social matters women had great influence, and in the devising of well considered methods of remedying any existing evils they must trust to them to give their help. As regarded any remedy, it had to be remembered that the question of social reform in India was a particularly difficult one, because of its complexity, and also a very delicate one. It was complicated on account of the great diversity of races and religions in that great Continent of India. Not only was there the great division between the Hindus and Mahomedans, but the Mahomedans themselves differed very much according to their origin and their history. For example, in the north of India you found the descendants of the old invaders and conquerors of India, and te ruins of the Great Mogul Empire. In the Far East they had a great mass of ignorant peasants who were the descendants of Hindus converted to Mahomedanism—very different people from those in the north, who were now very much represented by the new school which was being trained at the well known college at Aligarh. The Mahomedan conquest did not penetrate altogether to the south, and the Mahomedans in the south were mostly in a rather depressed condition. Then, in the west—Bombay—that part of India which he knew most about, the Mahomedans were for the most part what might be called cosmopolitan traders, very good men of business and well-to-do. As would be seen, the differences among these classes were very great. Social reform, as he had said, was also a very delicate question to deal with because all people were very sensitive with regard to their own social customs and especially was this the case in India, where social customs were inextricably mixed up with religious belief. No social system was perfect, and while recognising the mote in their brother's eye, they could not disregard the beam in their own. Therefore, this question should be approached with caution and in a spirit of sympathy. (Hear, hear.) As a general remedy for the evils of the existing system, he believed mostly in the progress of education to get rid of the superstition that was at the bottom of most of the social customs, and education would be of special benefit to Mahomedans and women in India.

In the course of a most interesting lecture, Mrs. Penny asked what could be done? The answer to that (she said) was—education, enlightenment. But the Mahomedans were averse to education, particularly for women, and that was a very great difficulty with the missionaries, as she could testify from association with some workers in the Zenana. How the Mahomedans regarded it was illustrated by the answer of a venerable Sheikh when asked by an English lady, 'Why don't you give your women education and try to raise them out of their ignorance?' He replied quite courteously: "Madam, you are educated yourself, and you see in yourself the result of that education. What have you done? You have run away from your men and from your country. We have no wish to lose our women, and no intention of giving them an education, which will make them run away from us and leave us." (Laughter and applause.)

BUTTERFLY WOMAN,

WORKERS' AWAKENING.

Labour unrest was the subject of a remarkable sermon preached by the Rev. R. J. Campbell to a congregation of over 8,000 at the City Temple on the night of Nov. 23, says the "Daily News."

The root of slums and hunger and wretchedness, in short, all the undesirable effects from which the body politic was suffering to-day, he said, was the ownership of the means of life by a comparatively small set of people.

"SILLY WOMEN."

"We are witnessing to-day throughout the whole civilised world an awakening of the workers to the real causes of most of our poverty and destitution. . . . And when they see the most cruel, selfish, shameless luxury paraded before their eyes by people who admit no kind of responsibility for the evils it is causing elsewhere, it is no wonder that the workers use menacing language.

"If the silly women who never have an idea in their heads but how to amuse themselves and how to outdo each other in extravagance in the scramble for social precedence—the women who are not ashamed to confess an utterly useless butterfly existence, spending enormous sums annually on the decoration of their worthless bodies and the gratification of their nonsensical whims from day to day—could only be made to realise the wickedness of what they are doing, and the way it is regarded by the multitudes who are having to pay the piper for all this grossness of self-indulgence, perhaps they would change their ways."

"THROES OF REVOLUTION."

Better conditions were the legitimate objects after which the classes Mr. Larkin represented were striving, but there were sinister elements in this world movement. "Nevertheless," the preacher proceeded, "I say solemnly from this pulpit that if the tendencies continue what they are, we may find ourselves before so very long in the throes of revolution. To-day we have Syndicalism threatening the total break-up of the existing order of things, reckless of what may happen afterwards."

The spirit of lawlessness was abroad; our ancient respect for constituted authority was being undermined, the proletariat had come to realise its power, but not commensurately its responsibilities for the use of it.

In the past the Government had suppressed local territorial feuds and quarrels and personal disputes because they were inimical to the community as a whole. We wanted that now in the industrial field, and must have it.

MOLIERE AND FEMINISM.

HIS VIEWS ON WHAT IS A BURNING QUESTION OF TO-DAY.

One of Moliere's characters in "La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes," speaking of comedy, says, "Vous n'avez rien fait si vous n'y faites reconnaitre les gens de votre siecle." Whatever Moliere might think about the virtues practised in his time, he certainly was unsparing in his condemnation of foibles which he saw in those around him. The little tricks of society lent themselves perfectly to Moliere's type of comedy. Hypocrisy under the cloak of religion, avarice, pretence in any shape or form—all this formed material for Moliere's mordant pen. The weaknesses of womankind come in for his most biting sarcasm. In "Les Femmes Savantes" what ridiculous figures do the over-learned and unwomanly women cut! Discomfiture comes to the serving-men in the shape of their enraged masters, who discover them masquerading in their clothes. They are stripped of their borrowed plumes amid shouts of laughter. Only the commonsense *bon bourgeois* remains master of the situation.

A HOME THRUST.

Moliere must have a word to say of the young women who manage to look so innocent without being so. In "L'Ecole des Femmes," the heroine, Agnes, has been brought up by a guardian, La Touche, who intends to marry her. He is delighted to find how innocent she is. All the time, however, she is carrying on a love affair with a young man. Here let Moliere be his own critic. In "La Critique de L'Ecole des Femmes" we find a set of people who have met together and are criticising Moliere's play, "L'Ecole des Femmes." Here Moliere has a home-thrust at the would-be prude who imagines, or tries to imagine, that she sees improprieties in the simplest and most innocent remarks of characters on the stage! Then an author gives valuable information on the impossibility of a play being tolerable if it does not conform to certain stereotyped classical rules. A marquis gives himself away when he infers that he likes his opinion to be always in opposition to that of the gallery. "Il ne faut que voir les continuels eclats de rire le parterre y fait."

MOLIERE'S COMMONSENSE.

Modern writers are ranged for and against the feminist movement. It is interesting to read the opinions of a man like Moliere, living in the seventeenth century, and writing on what is now a burning question, but which in his day had not even a name. Moliere is pitiless towards the woman who not only tries to adopt a man's profession to the exclusion of her own work, but merely "dabbles" in literary affairs, and leaves domestic maters, including her husband, to take care of themselves. He detests shams of any sort. The essence of Moliere is his mocking common sense. He believes in moderation in that calm average outlook which alone is worthy of a man of sense. His searchlight never fails. He turns it upon nauseous affectation and upon extravagance that is merely stupid; but he knows exactly where to turn it off again. But what a picture we have seen meanwhile! The average man, not the eccentric, holds the field!

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
CURRY SOUP.
FISH ROE OMMELETTE.
GINGARET MUTTON CUTLETS.
STEWED TEAL WITH OLIVES.
PATTIES A LA REINE.
VIRGIN CREAM.

Soupmeat As. 5. Roe As. 4. Mutton As. 6. Teal As. 12. Eggs As. 8. (a doz.) Vegetables As. 6. Potatoes As. 1-6. Odds and Ends As. 4. Total Rs. 14-6.

CURRY SOUP.

Fry two grated onions in a tablespoonful of fat till brown, add a dessertspoonful of curry powder and brown that, gradually add the stock and boil well. Pass through a sieve and half an hour before servind add a cupful of milk which has been poured over a whole grated cocanut and allowed to stand for a couple of hours. Serve with boiled rice and lime slices.

FISH ROE OMMELETTE.

Blanch the roes and simmer them for three quarters of an hour in salted water with some sliced union and whole peppers. Skin them and break them up into a sort of powder. Make an ommelette with four eggs in the usual way, just before serving fold in the prepared roe and serve piping hot.

GINGARET MUTTON CUTLETS.

Trim the cutlets neatly and lard them with thin strips of bacon. Line the pan or casserole with slices of bacon and grated onion, carrots and turnip; lay the cutlets on this, cover with some more bacon slices, close the lid down well and set in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Remove the cutlets, strain the gravy, skim well add flavouring and a little meat essence, reduce and pour over the cutlets which should be served round a pile of well flavoured tomato puree.

STEWED TEAL WITH OLIVES.

Prepare the Teal in the usual way and saute them in fat till slightly browned. Put into each a dozen Spanish olives and set them in a pan with a dessertspoonful of redcurrent jelly, four or five drops of onion juice, two of tobasco sauce, and a wineglassful of port wine. Cook in the closed pan quite slowly till nearly done when the birds may be just browned in the oven and served with the gravy and some fried crumbs.

PATTIES A LA REINE.

Roll out some puff paste to an inch and a half thick, glaze with a little egg yolk, and bake; cut out the centres with a pastry cutter and fill up with chopped hardboiled egg, pounded sardines and anchovies with rather high flavouring.

VIRGIN CREAM.

Blanch and pound three tablespoonfuls of almonds and place them in a sieve; pour three-quarters of a seer of boiling milk over them twice. Turn this into a well flavoured custard with three eggs, sugar, and a little brandy. Pour this into a china mould and steam it for three-quarters of an hour. Serve with a little syrup sauce slightly flavoured with noyeau and brandy.

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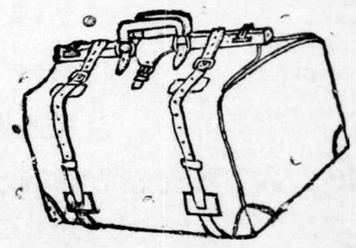

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